



## Bonding scheme for builders

Architects and chartered surveyors are backing a National Home Enlargement Bureau plan for protecting householders against builders going bankrupt while still working on home extensions (Derek Harris writes).

Mr Owen Luder, president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, said yesterday: "Our industry has been plagued by cowboy builders and unqualified designers for many years. This scheme will undoubtedly help to stamp them out." A fifth of all bankruptcies and company liquidations in 1980 concerned building contractors, he pointed out.

The Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors has also indicated it will back the scheme.

The success of the plan, which could be operating by the autumn, depends on bringing enough builders into the bonding scheme, which involves a once-and-for-all membership payment by builders.

Those payments would provide the initial funding for a comprehensive insurance bonding arrangement which, if a builder was unable to finish off a house extension, would ensure completion without the householder in any extra costs. The home enlargement market is valued at about £1,000m a year.

## Tory bar on Pope alleged

Opposition from the Government has halted plans for the Pope to address both Houses of Parliament during his visit to Britain next month, according to Mr Norman St John-Stevens, a former Conservative Cabinet minister.

In his book on the Pope which is published today, Mr St John-Stevens, a prominent Roman Catholic, says: "Although this would have been acceptable to the Speaker and others responsible for the Palace of Westminster, it unfortunately did not find favour with the present Government."

Mr St John-Stevens does not enlarge on his proposal, but if it had gone ahead it would have caused a furore among more extreme Protestants.

## Ulster Alliance debate link

Northern Ireland's moderate Alliance Party debated the establishment of formal links with the SDP-Liberal Alliance at its conference over the weekend, but took no decision, agreeing instead to hold talks with SDP/Liberal Alliance leaders (Craig Seton writes from Belfast).

The Alliance Party believes that the SDP-Liberal partnership must first fully establish a joint policy on devolution, power-sharing and self-determination before the Alliance Party in Northern Ireland can consider formal ties.

## Quick draw for Portisch

In the ninth round of the Phillips and Drew Kings chess tournament at County Hall, London, Portisch contented himself with a quick draw against Geller (Harry Golombek writes).

Karpov skilfully outplayed Miles to win and Spassky was too good for Mestel in some middle game complications.

## Cosmetics ban

Protesters plan to distribute leaflets in Princes Street, Edinburgh, urging shoppers to boycott products made by Elida Cibis as a protest against the use of animals in testing cosmetics. The company's goods include the Harmony and Sunsilk hair care ranges.

**Toxteth stoning**  
Two policemen were injured as youths stoned police cars in disturbances at Toxteth, Liverpool, on Saturday. But Merseyside police said yesterday that the trouble was little more than usual and that the youths dispersed when the police moved in.

## Council strike

Five hundred manual workers employed by Peterborough council, Cambridgeshire, intend to strike on Wednesday in protest at a decision by the Labour-controlled authority to give maintenance contracts to private companies.

## Hunt for killer

More than 100 policemen were yesterday drafted into the suburb of Cantley, Doncaster, to hunt the killer of Mrs Eddie Emily Paton, a widow, aged 83, who was found stabbed at her home in St Wilfred's Road on Saturday.

**Royal visit fire alert**  
Security for today's expected visit to Cornwall by the Prince and Princess of Wales was stepped up last night after a fire-raiser tried to burn down a hotel near St Austell only 75 yards from the hotel where they are due to lunch.

## McCarthy sides with Aslef on rostering

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The McCarthy inquiry into drivers' pay and conditions is expected to come down in favour of the militant footplatemen's union and against British Rail's demand for "flexible rostering".

Lord McCarthy, chairman of the Railway Staffs National Tribunal, has been left in no doubt during a tour of British Rail locomotive depots that the drivers will not surrender their eight-hour maximum working day even if he rules that they must.

He has privately conceded his dilemma that some face-saving formula must be found that will avert a new crisis in the industry while conceding that the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef) has won the long-running dispute over changes in working practices.

One compromise formula being aired is for the McCarthy tribunal to rule that flexible rostering as presently proposed cannot be implemented, but in return that the footplatemen do not share in the general reduction to a 39-hour working week until they provide self-financing productivity concessions.

The timing of publication of his report is regarded as critical. British Rail thinks it will be in its hands next week; Aslef sources think it could take longer, and it will in any event be timed to influence the union's policy-making conference which opens in London on May 17.

## Union eases line on Sunday trading

From Donald Macintyre, Eastbourne

The prospect of widespread Sunday opening by shops, department stores and supermarket chains was brought closer yesterday when the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers voted to set up a study into legislation on retail hours.

The union modified its 20-year-old policy of opposition to Sunday trading by agreeing to put a series of options on the subject to its 438,000 members when the study is completed in six months.

The union's conference at Eastbourne yesterday overwhelmingly approved a special policy document from the executive questioning whether "some greater flexibility" and "liberalization of shopping hours" was now inevitable.

Mr John Flood, the union's deputy general secretary, told the delegates: "If there is going to be a change, let it be a good one. Do we want to stand alone with the Lord's Day Observance Society and

as well?" he said.

The Shops act, 1950, precludes Sunday trading in most commodities apart from medicines, tobacco, newspapers, and fresh food other than meat.

The union policy document insists that there is at present no evidence "particularly in a period of great recession and high unemployment" justifying an extension in Sunday trading beyond that allowed in the Act. It adds:

"There is certainly no desire or need for a seven day retail free-for-all".

## Business optimism is improving, survey says

By Our Labour Editor

Eight out of 10 trade union officials think industrial relations will worsen over the next year, but the same proportion of managers believe that the general economic climate will improve, according to a survey which claims to discern a dramatic improvement in business optimism.

The survey is based on 297 replies to a questionnaire sent out after last month's Budget by Eric Parson's Industrial Communications (EPIC), reports today that 80 per cent of managers and 29 per cent of trade unionists expect the economic climate to improve in the next 12 months.

"This greatly improved optimism on the economy consistently showed through other questions. Expectations on improving productivity showed an overall jump of 31 per cent to 71 per cent since 1981. Management confidence in improved productivity for 1982 doubled to 62 per cent."

The black spot, however, is industrial relations. Nearly half of the sample thought that industrial disputes will remain at the same level, and 79 per cent of trade union respondents predict that the industrial relations climate will worsen.

The survey detects a "strong suggestion" of im-

portant, long-term changes in management and union attitudes. "Trade unionist appear more willing than managers to acknowledge this - 72 per cent believe the strength of the unions has weakened over the past five years, 47 per cent believe the recession has brought about a long-term change in attitudes towards management," an SDP poster declares.

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## Borstals must go, pressure group argues

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

**Britain imprisons more of its young people than any other Western European country, according to a report published today.**

The London Intermediate Treatment Association, a pressure group on behalf of young people in trouble in London, says official figures show that the number of young people sent to borstals and detention centres has risen fivefold in the past 15 years; but only a fifth of the increase is related directly to increased offending.

The rest is the result of the growing use of custodial sentences for almost all offences. The report says that 80 per cent of juveniles now in custody should not be there.

Penal institutions for juveniles are attracting a younger, less criminal and violent population, but the report says more young people are re-offending after release.

Intermediate treatment was introduced as an alternative to juvenile penal institutions as a result of the Children and Young Persons Act 1969. But its expansion and other community work has done nothing to reduce the juvenile population in traditional custodial institutions.

The report says that only with the abolition of institutions like borstals and detention centres will alternative community effort for young offenders become effective.

Black people are more likely than whites to make confessions to the police, according to two Birmingham University law lecturers (Lucy Hodges writes).

Mr Michael McConville and Mr John Baldwin analysed 479 London crown court cases and found that 60 per cent of black defendants made confessions compared with 49 per cent of the white.

In a sample of 2,500 cases in Birmingham, they found that 58 per cent of West Indian defendants confessed to crimes compared with 47 per cent of whites. In both cities, only about a fifth of all West Indians entered court without having made or having attributed to them a confession or other damaging statement.

The research, which was based on a re-analysis of data culled in 1975-76 in Birmingham and in 1979 in London, was specially prepared for the London Weekend Tele-



Animal passions: anti-vivisectionist demonstrators clashing with police on Saturday at the Porton Down germ and chemical warfare laboratories near Salisbury, Wiltshire, where 17,000 animals were allegedly used in live experiments last year. Twenty-four arrests were made. About 5,000 people took part in the protest.

## Fight for region's EEC cash aid

From Ronald Kershaw, Barnsley

Mr Roy Mason, Labour MP for Barnsley, has secured assurances from three ministers that they will resist European Commission proposals to make Yorkshire and Humberside ineligible for European Regional Development Fund aid.

Mr Mason was told of the proposals by the Strategic Conference of County Councils in Yorkshire and Humberside which said the region's fate was being decided on out-of-date figures.

He said the commission intended to measure the economic underdevelopment of a region using an index figure which took into account the region's income and its long-term unemployment.

Mr Mason said it appeared that a region qualified for aid from the fund if it had an index of 75 or less. The strategic conference said the commission had used 1977 data to arrive at an index of 91 which distinguished Yorkshire and Humberside for aid. The strategic conference had calculated that using last year's figures the area's index would be 71.5.

## TV accused over school vandalism

By Kenneth Gossling and Julian Haviland

The BBC television programme *Grange Hill* is partly to blame for school vandalism, Professor Arthur Pollard, Professor of English at Hull University, told an educational conference in London yesterday.

The letter said outdated figures had been used because more recent figures from other regions were not available, so Yorkshire and Humberside's present relative position in the community could not be determined.

In the Department of Industry letter, Mr Norman Lamont, the Minister of State, wrote: "We intend to resist the proposals to exclude any of our assisted areas from eligibility for aid from the quota section of the fund".

Mr. Norman Tebbit, the Secretary of State for Employment, wrote: clearly we must try to get as much as we can from the review and, if possible, avoid any detriment."

Mr. Mason said last night: "How on earth one can solve today's problems using yesterday's figures beats me. It is like a doctor prescribing a cure today for an illness suffered five years ago."

"*Grange Hill* is carefully considered entertainment for

## Off the Road to the Isles

### Taking the entrancing detour to Glen Uig

By Jonathan Wills

The trouble with the Road to the Isles is that most people follow it right through to the Skye ferry at Mallaig. They miss a great deal, notably Glen Uig, just eight miles off the road.

The word "scenic" loses

its meaning when you get to Glen Uig. It takes some time to realize why the tiny seashore hamlet is so entrancing; everything is in miniature, like a Chinese watercolour landscape: hammocky hills struggle with natural woods, blanketed-sized boulders; and there is a lobster-infested, corrugated coastline that must have been the despair of the early ordnance surveyors.

Shortage of people is Glen Uig's big problem. The local primary school closed long ago, and the children have to be taken by boat every day.

The Caledonian Highland complaint is heard: too many holiday cottages and not enough work for local people.

"Tore it up, just like that. Poor beast, it was his first time, but he will be sausages now."

Back at the small hotel by the beach, the cassette machine is powered by a diesel generator. The main supply is not coming until later this year. The tapes of "Ossian" and "The Boys of the Lough" No Muzak here.

## Consumer laws at risk

By Hugh Clayton

Britain is likely to abandon one of the most comprehensive consumer protection laws of recent years because of evidence from grocers that it will not be applied fairly elsewhere in the EEC. The new law embodied in the Food Labelling Regulations 1980, was agreed after almost 10 years of bargaining in London and Brussels.

It was intended to take effect later this year to close many loopholes and to outlaw misleading claims about ingredients and health-giving properties of foods. It was also meant to increase the number of packed groceries on which processors had to declare ingredients, and the number of foods which had to carry the date by which they should be eaten.

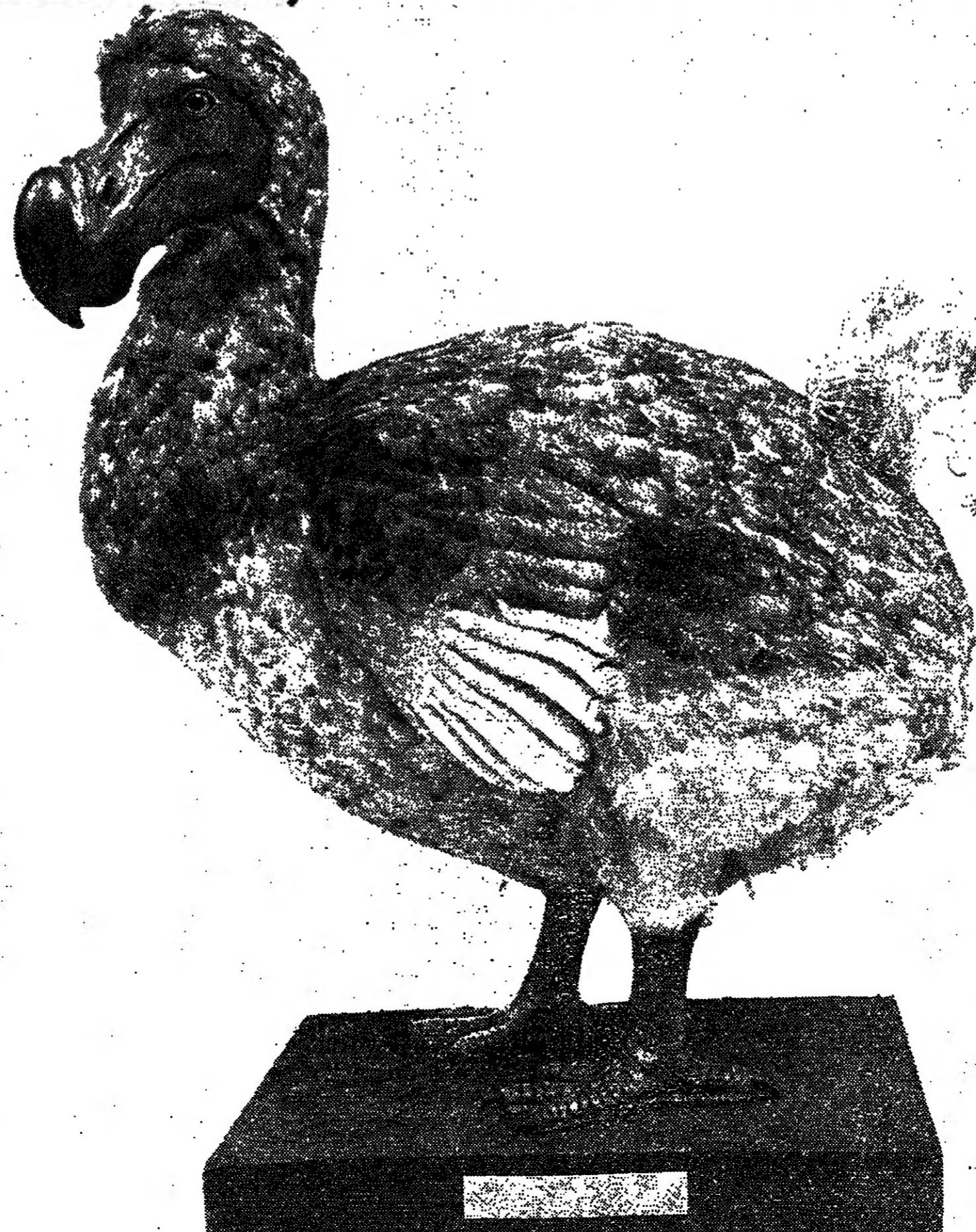
Mr. Edward Barnes, head of BBC television children's programming, later defended *Grange Hill*. He said the series showed that stealing, bullying and vandalism were cowardly and wrong and eventually led to punishment.

Mr Barnes said *Grange Hill*, which is not being screened at the moment but is due to return in the autumn, reflected life in comprehensive schools.

Schools did not see things going on at *Grange Hill*.

"*Grange Hill* is carefully considered entertainment for

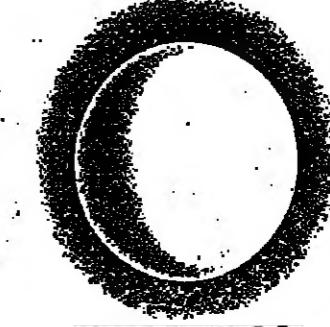
## Without one man, the Siberian Crane could be next.



Julian Pettifer meets Dr. George Archibald.

### 'NATURE WATCH'

Tonight 7pm.



# Spadolini keeps a jump ahead in obstacle race

From Peter Nichols, Rome, April 25

The birth of Senator Giovanni Spadolini may give a sense of confidence but adds a metaphorical weight to his own description of the prime minister's job as "a permanent obstacle race".

The next few weeks should show whether his hurdling skills will be sufficient to take formidable difficulties in his stride after the respite gained for him by President Pertini's personal intervention last week. Practically every newspaper had given Senator Spadolini's coalition up for lost. All the symptoms were there for collapse. The five-party coalition was divided on the wisdom of going to the country of new elections. The predominant Christian Democrat Party was and still is living the divisive few days before its own national congress when the factions are normally at their most deadly. The congress is due to open in the first week of May. Socialist ambitions were clear from

towards National Socialism. This comment, made at a private meeting of Christian Democrats, angered the Socialist so much that they looked ready to abandon the Government and force elections if Senator Andreotti did not resign.

But Signor Andreotti could not resign, because his own party would have felt humiliated holding their national congress immediately after having been forced to give way to Socialist pressure. At this point the Prime Minister remained firm, warning his friends not to be misled by the predominant view that he had no alternative but to resign.

He was backed strongly by President Pertini, who wished to see neither a fall of the Government nor a dissolution of Parliament. The President called in the leaders of the principal parties, dismissed Senator Andreotti's reference to Nazi dangers as "disturbing" and then told them all to get on with governing. He added that, if Paris was worth the Mass, it was worth using an unpresidential word like "disturbing" to save a Government.

Signor Andreotti plans to see President Pertini tomorrow with a tape of his actual words about National Socialism. He, like everyone else, must realize that, whatever satisfaction he might gain, the 85-year-old President pulled off a remarkable achievement in enforcing a truce on the quarrelsome coalition parties.

It is no more than a respite for Senator Spadolini, who has to gain approval for his budget estimates before the end of the year, and for a controversial Bill on severance payments which must be passed to avoid a referendum on the subject due on June 13.

The Socialists are still demanding a re-appraisal of the coalition's working agreements as soon as possible. The trial is over a request which, at this stage in the life of a 10-month-old Government, might well be intended to result in its fall.

The fundamental question now being asked is whether President Pertini's intervention will have imposed on Italian politicians a lasting lesson in being less eager to bring down governments on comparitive by minor pretexts rather than attending to the nation's need for more governmental stability.



Signor Spadolini: weighty problems ahead

the phrase of the ambitious socialist leader, Signor Bettino Craxi, to the fact that his party's following in the country was now substantially larger than its mandate at the last election.

By the middle of last week, Senator Spadolini looked hopelessly trapped. One of his ministers, Senator Beniamino Andreotti, the Christian Democratic economist in charge of the Treasury, was reported as having referred to a Socialist electoral advance as a step



End of an era: The Israeli flag being lowered at Sharm-el-Sheikh to mark completion of the Sinai handover to Egypt after 15 years of occupation.

## Coup judge replaced

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, April 25

Lieutenant-General Federico Gómez de Salazar took over this weekend as temporary president of the five-officer panel which is trying 33 military men and one civilian in connexion with last year's attempted coup.

The presiding officer until the weekend was Lieutenant-General Luis Alvarez who was taken to hospital in Madrid on Saturday suffering from a duodenal ulcer. His duties were assumed automatically by Lieutenant-General Gómez de Salazar as the next highest ranking officer on the panel.

The trial is about to begin its final phase when sessions resume here on Tuesday after a week's recess, so it is probable that the "temporary" president of the court will be the one who attempted coup.

General Gómez de Salazar, aged 69, led Spain's forces in the Western Sahara at the time of the "Green March" by unarmed Moroccans in 1975 and obeyed orders to avoid bloodshed. He later supervised the withdrawal of Spanish troops from the Sahara.

## Brussels fire toll rises to 11

Brussels.—The toll in the fire which destroyed a Brussels house inhabited by Turkish immigrants has risen to 11 dead, with three or four people missing and presumed dead. Police said 27 people were registered as living in the house; in the working-class district of Saint Josse. Nine people were injured in the fire, four of them seriously.

### Five killed in Jakarta riot

Jakarta.—At least five people were killed and six others wounded when violence erupted on the fringes of a pro-government election rally here (Our correspondent writes). Hospital sources said the five dead had been shot by troops trying to break up rioting.

### Trident fails

Cape Canaveral.—A United States Navy Trident missile exploded 63 seconds after it was launched by the Poseidon submarine George Bancroft off the coast of Florida. A spokesman said the missile self-destructed after malfunction.

### Paper saved

Copenhagen.—Berlingske House, Denmark's biggest newspaper publisher, announced that 82 industrial firms, banks and private businesses responded to its call for 160m kroner (£10.6m) in new equity capital to save it from closure. It publishes Berlingske Tidende, the leading conservative daily and needs the money for new technology and redundancy payments.

### Male bastion

Appenzell.—The all-male electorate of Switzerland's least populous canton voted by four to one against votes for women. The vote, by show of hands, was taken at the annual male-only assembly that decides all important issues.

### Refugee curb

Bangkok.—The United States has introduced a strict new policy on resettling Indochinese refugees to discourage more from leaving home, American officials said.

### Pakistan clash

Karachi.—About 40 shops were burnt down and 15 people injured in a communal clash in Kashmore, in Pakistan's Sind province, which has a sizable Hindu minority. Offices of newspapers all over the country closed for the day as a mark of protest against the attacks on Friday by right wing students on two papers' offices.

### Fishing boats held

Tokyo.—North Korean naval patrol boats captured five Japanese fishing boats, with a total of 60 crewmen, in the Yellow Sea.

### Correction

An article on April 14 stated that in the 1971 war India seized 3,000 square miles of Pakistan's territory "which it still occupies". In fact, India later withdrew from all territories occupied during the war.

## Egypt no longer in black book

From Robert Fisk

Beirut, April 25

Given their persistent demands for the return of land occupied since 1967, Arab reaction to the final Israeli withdrawal from Sinai today may have seemed ungenerous, even hostile.

Just a few hours before the last Israeli troops left Sharm el-Sheikh and Rafah the Syrians denounced the withdrawal as nothing but a replacement of Israeli occupation with American occupation. In the Gulf, several state-run newspapers took the same view, claiming that the international peace force in Sinai would merely act as a tool of Washington's policy in the Middle East.

But Arab governments were quick to realize that Egypt was now no longer obliged to remain quiescent in the face of Israel's continued occupation of other Arab lands, and several nations welcomed what they confidently believed would be Egypt's return to Arab ranks.

Al Rei, one of Jordan's best-known daily papers, claimed that a new dawn had risen over Sinai and that the return of the territory to Egyptian control was "something that all Arabs have welcomed".

Arab states which have regularly subjected Egypt to tribal by newspaper since Sadat's visit to Jerusalem in 1977 used their leading articles today to give President Mubarak a plethora of emotional, if not very consistent, advice. The Saudi newspaper Al Nasir urged Egypt "to break all its shackles and revive solidarity with your Arab sister countries", adding that "the last factors responsible for Arab fragmentation" had now been removed. Al Kawni, another Saudi daily, insisted that "Egypt constitutes the heart of the Arab world" and should be welcomed back by other Arabs.

The destruction of Yamit by Israeli troops was greeted in Muscat with the unlikely assertion in the daily paper Oman that "the Israelis were deceiving themselves when they destroyed houses and roads (there) because the Egyptians wanted Yamit just as pure as it used to be". This contradicted the apparent desire of at least one group of Egyptians working in the Gulf area who, according to local Egyptian diplomats, ostentatiously proclaimed their intention of rebuilding Yamit.

The grudging pleasure which the Arabs evinced at the return of Sinai reflected their embarrassment rather than any overall disquiet. It has been extremely difficult for Arab nations such as Syria to welcome an Israeli withdrawal brought about not by armed force but by a peace treaty and diplomatic relations with the country which many Arabs still insist on labelling "the Zionist Entity".

If this political discomfort is only temporary, however, there is genuine fear in the Arab world that some conspiracy lay behind the original Camp David treaty and that Israel will now capitalize on her withdrawal from Sinai by taking harsh measures against Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza, and by increasing her threats against Lebanon.

## 14 changes in Vietnam reshuffle

From David Watts

Singapore, April 25

The Vietnamese have unexpectedly shuffled leading government posts for reasons so far unclear. The shuffle follows the fifth party congress last month and further promotes one of the four young cadres now moving up quickly through the party.

Normally, rearrangements take place after sessions of the National Assembly in mid-year and in December. The changes may reflect the urgency of implementing the five-year plan aimed at solving the country's economic problems.

The principal change was the appointment of Mr Vo Van Kiet as Vice-Premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission. He became a full member of the Politburo at the recent Congress and took over both posts from Mr Nguyen Lam.

Mr Van Kiet assumes a considerable accumulation of power and this reinforces speculation that the former party secretary in Saigon will eventually take high office. The biggest surprise was the appearance for the first time of President Antoni Kimes at the traditional sit-down over the eve of the anniversary by largely left-wing "Captains of industry".

The following is a list of the principal Cabinet posts:

Chairman (Prime Minister): Pham Van Dong; Vice-Chairman (Deputy Prime Minister) and Minister of the Interior: Pham Hung; Vice-Chairman (Deputy Prime Minister) and Chairman of the State Commission for Capital Construction: Huynh Tan Phat; Vice-Chairman (Deputy Prime Minister) and Chairman of the State Commission for Planning: Vo Van Kiet; (new); Vice-Chairman (Deputy Prime Minister): General Vo Ngan; General Vu Dinh Lien (new); Dr Muot, Tran Quynh, Dong Si Nguyen (new); General Tran Phuong (new); Defence: General Van Tam Dung; Foreign Affairs: Nguyen Co Thach; Finance: Chau Tam Thuc (new); Supply: Hoang Due Nghi (new); Labour: Dao Thien Thi (new).

"In essence the promises

## Sinai given back

## Watchdog force goes on patrol

er 1, 1975, from the area marked B.

All those withdrawals were carried out under interim agreements, the assumption being that a final peace agreement between Egypt and Israel could only be part of an overall settlement.

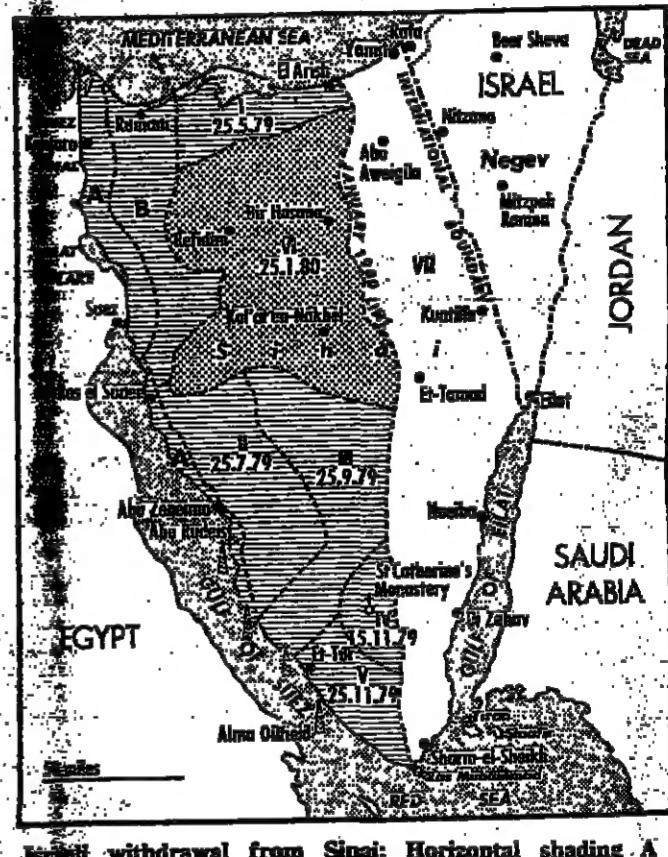
By contrast, the withdrawals from the areas marked with Roman numerals on the map, cumulating in that of yesterday, were carried out in application of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty of March 26, 1979, which was itself an application of the Camp David framework agreed between President Sadat and Mr Begin on September 17 1978.

Under the treaty, the withdrawal was to be accompanied by the stationing of the Multinational Force and Observers in two areas: one on the Mediterranean at the northern end of the international boundary and the other on the Straits of Tiran.

This force was to verify Egyptian observance of a demilitarized zone along the Egyptian side of the international boundary and the shores of the Gulf of Eilat, and to ensure freedom of navigation through the Straits of Tiran. The Multinational Force and Observers must also verify the limitation of Israeli forces in a very narrow strip of land along the Israeli side of the international boundary.

Originally, the United Nations was to provide the peacekeeping force but because of Arab hostility to the Camp David treaty a separate agreement was reached on June 25, 1981, to set up the Multinational Force and Observers.

The final composition of the force was agreed on January 31, 1982. The force of 2,669 men includes: United States (1,200), France (400), Britain (35), Holland (300), Italy (80), Australia (105), New Zealand (35), Fiji (500), Colombia (500), Uruguay (70), and Norway (4).



## Anniversary celebration falls flat in Portugal

From Richard Wigg, Lisbon, April 25

Portugal today celebrated the eighth anniversary of the armed forces revolution amid grave economic problems and party disagreements which have prevented the solemn promulgation of a reform constitution.

This was to have been the centre piece of today's anniversary, with the reforms of the 1976 Constitution designed to facilitate Portugal's future European alignment in the EEC by removing the ideological commitment to socialism and putting the armed forces under the control of civilian government.

To underline the changes in the two main parties, the governing Democratic Alliance boycotted today's popular march through Lisbon to uphold the ideals of the April 1974 "Revolution of the Carnation". Dr Mario Soares, the Socialist leader, even used the occasion to call for early general elections.

The biggest surprise was the appearance for the first time of President António Ramalho Eanes at the traditional sit-down over the eve of the anniversary by largely left-wing "Captains of industry".

In spite of all the disillusionment over the revolution there are no signs that the mass of ordinary Portuguese would wish to go back to things before April 1974.

**Solidarity gains release pledge**

Stockholm.—Many members of Solidarity detained in Poland will be released at the end of the month, Mr Józef Cyrankiewicz, a former prime minister, said today.

Mr Cyrankiewicz said the release would be a gesture to mark May 1 "rather than some sort of amnesty".

— AFP

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## FALKLANDS CRISIS



Faces of conflict (left to right): Señor Nicanor Costa Méndez, the Argentine Foreign Minister; military cooks receiving weapons training on board HMS Canberra; Royal Marines repatriated by the invaders but now on their way back to the Falklands; Miss Cindy Buxton, one of the two British film-makers still on South Georgia.

## Costa Méndez says it is technically war

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, April 25

Señor Nicanor Costa Méndez, the Argentine Foreign Minister, arrived here today for talks on the Falklands crisis with Mr Alexander Haig, US Secretary of State, and to attend tomorrow's special meeting of the Organization of American States (OAS), which will consider possible measures against Britain under the 1947 Rio Treaty on collective defence.

The British attack on an Argentine Submarine and the landing on South Georgia have greatly increased the importance of tomorrow's meeting, which will be attended by representatives of the 21 signatories of the Rio Treaty, including the United States. The Argentines have already made the point that South Georgia, falls within the geographic area covered by the treaty.

There was speculation here today that the incidents may persuade Argentina to call for tough action against Britain, possibly even asking other signatories to provide Argentina with military assistance.

Señor Costa Méndez underlined how seriously he considered the situation when he told reporters on his arrival in New York that Argentina was now technically in a state of war with Britain.

Earlier it had been expected that Señor Costa Méndez would attempt to invoke only Article 6 of the treaty, branding Britain as an aggressor. However, it was now thought possible that Argentina might try to invoke Article 3, which calls for armed assistance from all signatories.

Whatever steps Argentina takes will be opposed by the United States, which is trying to mediate between Britain and Argentina and hopes to defuse the situation before the shooting gets worse.

During last week's meeting of the Organization of American States which decided to convene tomorrow's special session, the United States made it clear that it considered any action under the Rio Treaty inappropriate so long as negotiations con-

tinue. The United States is one of three countries that abstained when the organization voted last Wednesday to hold tomorrow's meeting.

It is uncertain whether Argentina can expect to gain the same degree of support as it received last week if it calls for collective action against Britain. Several countries have made it clear that they would scrutinize very carefully any Argentine request for assistance. Some are likely to point to the section in the Rio Treaty which states that signatories should not take any action which runs contrary to decisions taken by the United Nations.

Argentina is in breach of Security Council Resolution 502, which calls on it to withdraw its forces from the Falklands. Tomorrow's meeting of the Organization of American States was expected to be the main topic on the agenda at this evening's meeting between Señor Costa Méndez and Mr Haig. Mr Haig was also expected to inform the Argentine Foreign Minister of the outcome of his talks last week with Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary.

Mr Pym took some new American ideas for a settlement with him back to London on Friday night. However, he made it clear to Mr Haig before he departed that these ideas left a great deal to be desired, although they did provide the basis for negotiations to continue.

According to American sources, Mr Haig was left with a clear impression that the British intended to use force within the next few days. However, Mr Pym also made it clear to him that Britain still wanted Mr Haig to continue his diplomatic efforts even after the shooting began.

According to American sources, Mr Haig was hopeful about the outcome of his talks with the British negotiator. He believed that Britain's position had improved and that the British were willing to make further concessions to Argentina.

The sources say there are two major obstacles in the

negotiations: Argentine insistence on its sovereignty over the islands being guaranteed and Britain's determination to uphold the islanders' right to self-determination.

According to a front page report in *The New York Times* today, high-ranking American officials have indicated that the United States will buck Britain against Argentina if negotiations fail. The support would include America joining an embargo on Argentine goods, but not the use of American forces.

However, Mr John Tower, chairman of the powerful Senate Armed Services Committee, today urged the Reagan Administration to send naval units to support the Royal Navy task force in the South Atlantic.

In a television interview today Sir Nicholas Henderson, the British Ambassador, said he was confident of American backing although he did not say what form that backing would take.

**L**New York: Señor Costa Méndez arrived here expressing hope for a diplomatic solution (UPI reports). He said he had no immediate reports on damage to the attacked Argentine submarine but when asked if the fact that shots were fired would end the effort for a diplomatic settlement, he replied: "There is never an end to diplomacy."

A State Department spokesman said the incident is further confirmation of the gravity of the situation and demonstrated anew the urgency of a diplomatic solution. The United States remains committed to that objective and we will continue our ongoing efforts.

In an interview on board his aircraft before the submarine attack, Señor Costa Méndez said he was hopeful about the Organization of American States meeting. "I believe Washington is going to be a demonstration of Latin American solidarity, and I believe that solidarity is one of the most certain ways to peace," he said, speaking in Spanish.



"They must be scared to death by now"

## 'Defensive area' around fleet

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

First indications of a deepening crisis over the Falklands Islands came early yesterday with the news that Britain had established a "defensive area" around the naval task force, which had been under surveillance by Argentine aircraft for several days.

The statement issued by the Ministry of Defence pointed to the "additional measures" which it threatened more than two weeks ago when announcing a maritime exclusion zone around the Falklands.

The statement said: "In this connection Her Majesty's Government wishes to make clear that any approach on the part of Argentine warships including submarines, naval auxiliaries or military aircraft which could amount to a threat to interdict with the mission of British forces in the South Atlantic will encounter the appropriate response."

"All Argentine aircraft including civil aircraft engaging in surveillance of these British forces will be regarded as hostile and are liable to be dealt with accordingly."

Rear Admiral John Woodward, the task force commander, was said to have been taking "appropriate action" in the incident involving the Argentine submarine at Grytviken — although later events suggested that this was part of a wider plan.

But weather in the area, including mountainous waves, could make Harrier operations impossible because of the effect on the carrier deck. But the fact that the defensive area was declared yesterday — some 36 hours after the warning was actually given to Argentina — must reflect Admiral Woodward's confidence in his ability to maintain it.

One question now is whether the force will extend the "defensive area" to cover the air space over the Falklands themselves when the ships with their accompanying aircraft have moved into a position in Falkland waters from which they could maintain such a threat.

"The pilot had grazed on his face and hands, and he was limping but he was coherent. We asked him how many had been in the aircraft. He said he last saw the crewman just before they impacted and had not seen him since. He had come forward to help the pilot".

## Sea King crewman lost in sea

From John Witherow  
on board HMS Invincible  
April 25

The death of a crewman on board a Sea King helicopter in the South Atlantic has cast a shadow across the mission of the Royal Navy task force as it steams into increasingly severe weather conditions closer to the Falkland Islands.

It has also highlighted the efficiency and bravery of the men involved in the rescue operation, who for hours hovered only feet above the waves on a pitch-black night of heavy rain and lightning, to winch out the pilot and search for the missing man.

A helicopter from HMS Invincible was first on the scene on Friday night, hovering at less than 50 feet, and using its search and landing lights. It found only wreckage at first but after 20 minutes it discovered a dinghy containing the pilot.

Leading aircraftman Thomas Arnall, aged 24, was the winchman who was lowered into the heavy swell to grab the pilot, who had managed to escape from the sinking helicopter. They took him to HMS Hermes, where the helicopter was based, then returned to continue the search which carried on throughout the night and the next day, and involved several ships and helicopters.

It was the first time that leading aircraftman Arnall had been involved in an air-sea rescue, but he read his notes in a matter-of-fact way, and described the incident as "like a speeded-up training sortie". He was dropped 20 or 30 yards from the survivor and trailed towards him.

"On the third attempt, the pilot grabbed my wrist, pulling us up together. He was sitting in the life-raft with no helmet. I asked him if he was OK and he said 'yes', and I said 'good man'. Then he asked me did I see the tail section. He said he had tried to get inside it. He knew his crewman had been in the back", he said.

Sub-lieutenant Christopher Howorth, aged 28, who piloted the rescue helicopter, with the aid of Prince Andrew, also a sub-lieutenant, added: "We were told to get airborne and home in on the beacon. We searched around until we spotted him in the water. It was about four or five miles away."

"We could see one of the flotation bags from the undercarriage. I don't know why the aircraft had gone in. There was no moonlight to help us at all. It was pitch black."

"The pilot had grazed on his face and hands, and he was limping but he was coherent. We asked him how many had been in the aircraft. He said he last saw the crewman just before they impacted and had not seen him since. He had come forward to help the pilot".

Lieutenant Commander Ralph Wykes-Snead, in charge of HMS Invincible's 820 Squadron, said such accidents had become increasingly rare in the Royal Navy Fleet Air Arm in the past 20 years, although last year two helicopters from the Invincible collided off the Isle of Wight, killing five.

## Spy charge: Journalists face trial

From Our Own Correspondent  
Buenos Aires, April 25

An Argentine federal judge has ruled that three British journalists must face trial on charges of spying.

Judge Carlos Sagastume said he did not think they were habitual spies but, given the situation, it was possible that they had acted from patriotic motives or explicit instructions. Material in their possession could, in the opinion of the military, damage the interests of the state if it were put to the use of a hostile power.

Mr Simon Winchester of *The Sunday Times*, Mr Ian Mather of *The Observer* and Mr Anthony Prime, photographer for *The Observer*, were arrested last Tuesday while sitting in the coffee shop at the airport in Rio Grande, Tierra del Fuego. They had flown in from Ushuaia in the extreme south of the country and were awaiting their aircraft to Buenos Aires.

They were taken in custody to Buenos Aires and interrogated. After a few days they were returned to Ushuaia and last week were questioned by Judge Sagastume in preliminary hearings to decide whether there was a prima facie case against them.

They are now being allowed to receive telephone calls and the authorities seem to be going out of their way to ensure that they are well treated. They are being provided with English language books, and are receiving legal representation. Representatives of both newspapers are in the town.

## The Pope's plea: Pray for peace

From John Earle  
Rome, April 25

Pope John Paul II today expressed alarm at the prospects of fighting between Britain and Argentina and made a further appeal to Roman Catholics to pray "in this perhaps decisive hour" for a peaceful solution to the Falklands dispute.

In an address to pilgrims from St Peter's Square from the window of the Vatican Palace on a cold and wet day, he recalled that he had appealed recently in recent days for a peaceful solution.

He asked Catholics throughout the world, and particularly in Argentina and Britain, to join him in prayer "that the Lord may inspire the responsible rulers with decision and courage to seek, in this perhaps decisive hour, the paths of understanding, with wisdom and magnanimity, for the irreparable good of their peoples and for the tranquillity of the American continent."

## Opinion poll: 79% support

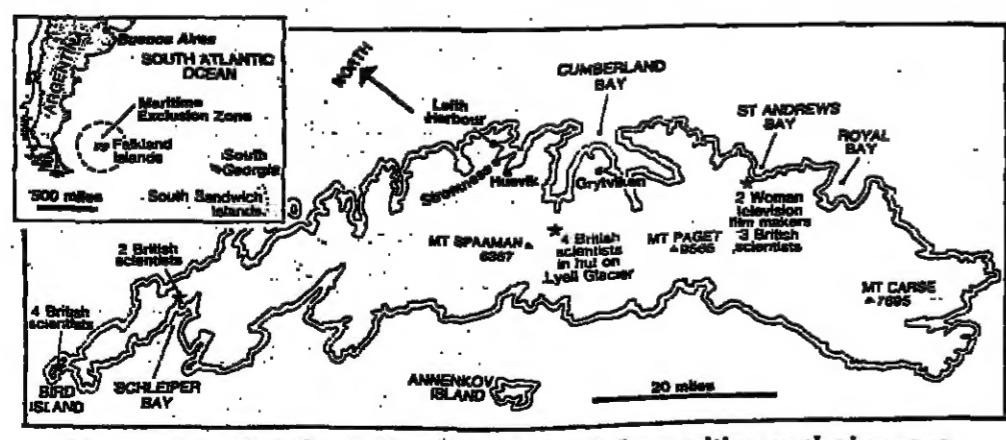
By Our Foreign Staff

The British public overwhelming support the Government's policy of negotiating over the Falklands dispute.

According to a public opinion survey carried out by Opinion Research for Independent Television's *Weekend World* programme, support for the government's Falklands policy was running at 79 per cent last week. Eleven per cent of those interviewed were opposed to the way the Government was handling the crisis and a further 10 per cent were undecided.

Support for putting the lives of British servicemen at risk during the crisis was, however, only lukewarm. A full 52 per cent of the survey believed that servicemen's lives should not be jeopardized, compared with 41 per cent who thought they should. The remaining 7 per cent were undecided.

This second finding must cause concern for Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues, particularly now that the first shots have been fired between Britain and Argentina.



Centre of conflict: South Georgia and (inset) the maritime exclusion zone.

### Echo of peaceful days

## 'Penguin News' avoids a flap

From Christopher Thomas, Buenos Aires

The *Penguin News* journal of the Falkland Islands, had much more than invasions on its mind in its last issue. There was also the grievous matter of the road accident.

While the Argentines were mustering their Army, the paper reported sadly that a Land-Rover and a Hillman Imp had collided in Port Stanley inflicting possible irreparable damage to the latter vehicle.

The newspaper, consisting of 15 stencilled and stapled pages, is a classic of its kind, reflecting a way of life that has nothing to do with the world beyond. A few copies of issue number 19, the last before the invasion, have just arrived in Buenos Aires and are already collectors' items.

The paper carried extensive reports on the "invasion" of South Georgia by the Argentine scrap metal merchants but as for the prospects of an invasion of the Falklands it admitted humbly that "we still know very little". Seven days after

they had to move to the annexe of St Mary's church.

But it was better informed on the road accident, an occurrence that is rare indeed in Port Stanley, which has just 12 miles of made-up roads. Those who know the place say it is difficult to find anything to have an accident with, and indeed the *Penguin News* said that traffic "is fairly peaceful". Happily, it reported, nobody was injured.

The paper also reported the rather remarkable news that 11 Polish seamen had decided to settle in Stanley rather than go home to a dictatorship. "Some of the escapers have been quite daring. One young man shimmied down a rope into the customs launch below. Others have simply wandered away from a recreation group ashore for an afternoon."

But alas, an Englishman sent to the town's jail for three months deprived of the Poles of their home. Until the Englishman arrived they were sleeping in the prison

## Nott accused of gagging MPs

An MP who is demanding to know why Britain supplied military spares to Argentines as late as March 22 claimed today that he had been forbidden to raise the issue in the House of Commons.

Mr Douglas Hoyle, Labour MP for Warrington, said he had had to resort to the "very much second best" of writing instead to Mr John Nott, the Defence Secretary. He claimed Mr Nott had "blacked" Commons questions on the subject.

Mr Hoyle added that a query had been raised by the Ministry of Defence when the priority order for spares for Argentina was placed but that it was ignored

## Sanctions will be slow to bite

By Rupert Morris

Trade sanctions against Argentina imposed by Britain and the European Community are causing long-term anxiety for British companies but are not expected to have any significant effect for several weeks.

The problem for Argentina could be much more serious as more than a quarter of its exports come to Europe. West Germany is the biggest European importer, taking 6.9 per cent of Argentina's goods, with The Netherlands taking 5.3 per cent and Italy 5.6 per cent. Italian shoes and leather goods would suffer from any prolongation of the ban, as most hides come from Argentina.

Britain (2.9 per cent) and

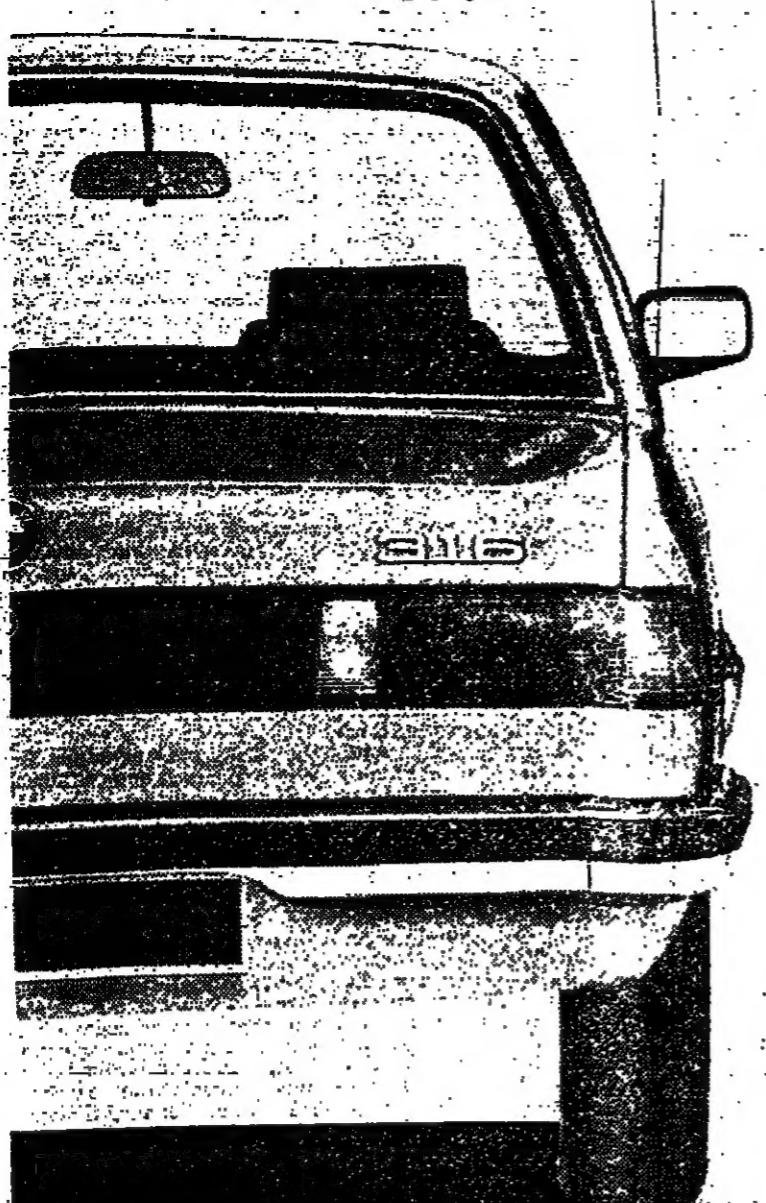
France (2.7) are the only other countries to import significant quantities from Argentina.

The Blue Star Line, a subsidiary of the Vestey Organization which normally carries 1,300 tons of meat from South America to Britain every three weeks, has been able to make up Argentina's usual quota by taking more from Brazil. Blue Star is doubtful, however, whether Brazil can continue to make up the difference.

Southbound cargoes to Argentina have declined over the past few years. Britain's exports to Argentina are so diverse, and so insignificant

Customs and excise departments are understood to be monitoring the ban and have not yet impounded any goods for breaches.





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The two litre 320 is equipped with a six cylinder engine, instead of the four cylinders that most two litre cars have to make do with.

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Finally, there's the 323i to demonstrate that you don't have to trade in your family if you want to own a sports car.

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# How to do a deal without a sell-out

Until three weeks ago British public and political interest in the Falklands' crisis. One never easily forgets sitting in an office receiving regular reports from a ship under shell fire, with a captain turning a blind eye to the shells and steadily sailing back to Port Stanley. Individual acts of bravery and nerve noticeable in the current crisis have their antecedents.

Lord Shackleton reported in July 1976. His recommendations ranged from the multi-million pound proposal to extend the airstrip to details concerning the grasslands trial unit. The report identified the major resources of krill and fish in the area and underlined the potential of oil.

Simultaneously we had been considering the political/sovereignty options, including a condominium and a Hongkong-style lease. Neither of these was launched. Instead, on February 2, 1977, Tony Crosland announced that "new developments" (a reference to the Shackleton report) required a framework of greater political and economic co-operation. Without such a framework the prospect of achieving a prosperous and durable future for the Islands is bleak..."

I was dispatched to the Islands tragically during the very week that Tony Crosland collapsed and died.

I had not appreciated the true nature and character of the Falkland Islands and their people until my visit. The few hundred islanders who travel regularly to Britain disguise the fact that the vast majority have never been off the islands. Some have not even been to Port Stanley.

Their traditions are British, their roots are deep in the islands. Their ties with Britain are historic and possibly family, but not physical. I therefore find it deeply distasteful to listen to some of those who, having roundly condemned Mr Tebbit for urging that we "get on our bike" to find jobs are now advocating the extreme equivalent for the islanders, that they should be transported either to council houses in Britain or distant sheep farms in New Zealand.

I found the islanders fearful of the Argentines and suspicious of British ministers. Tragically, recent events have proved those fears and suspicions to be justified. After extensive consultations with colonials and in almost every settlement, woolshed and farmyard, it was agreed that we should open negotiations on our economic and political relations with Argentina, including sovereignty.

The islanders' view was straightforward — "get and find out what you can get for us and report back".

From an early date the negotiations were clouded by distrust and deceit, particularly after our discovery in 1977 of a nonsensical but symbolically significant Argentinian

## As British forces engage an Argentine submarine

Ted Rowlands, who visited the Falklands as a Foreign Office minister in 1977, argues that the invasion might, ironically, work in favour of the islanders.

denied Mr Tebbit for urging that we "get on our bike" to find jobs are now advocating the extreme equivalent for the islanders, that they should be transported either to council houses in Britain or distant sheep farms in New Zealand.

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From an early date the negotiations were clouded by distrust and deceit, particularly after our discovery in 1977 of a nonsensical but symbolically significant Argentinian

gesture in occupying illegally one of the most southerly parts of the South Sandwich Islands — Southern Thule. At first they denied it and then explained it away in terms of a temporary Argentine scientific exploration mission.

The Southern Thule affair undermined much of our confidence in meaningful negotiations. The Argentines were reviled as untrustworthy cheats. The assumption, thereafter, had to be made that even if one carried on negotiating there it was vital to do so from a position of best possible strength. It had to be made absolutely clear to them that any attempt to change the balance of negotiations, altering fundamentally the existing sovereignty position by force, would be met by force. They had to be deterred, and they were until a fortnight last Friday.

Looking back on two years of discussions, fraught and distrustful as they were, I believe we were perhaps groping towards some ideas and solutions which may have relevance for the future. A clear distinction can be made between sovereignty involving people, their homes and communities and sovereignty over resources. I should not consider it a betrayal or sell-out if a British government sought a solution involving changes in sovereignty over resources in return for the absolute sovereignty over people, their homes, land and communities.

A people who have been and wish to remain British in the Falklands.

Sovereignty is not some high sounding concept devised by international lawyers to keep themselves in business. It has a whole series of practical dimensions. Whose currency rules? Who

controls internal and external

security? Who will represent the islanders in the international community? Does one concede the right of Argentines to enter or leave without immigration procedures? Will they have the right to purchase land? A rumoured land deal involving Mr Jimmy Goldsmith and Argentine financiers was scuttled a year or two ago by our clear declaration against any alienation of Falklands' land.

Because of the invasion, things will never be the same for the islanders. Some commentators have concluded that, as a consequence, they will now be forced to accept unpalatable solutions previously rejected. I challenge that.

First, I have always assumed that all our efforts in resisting the aggressors is to re-establish the islanders' freedom of choice. Secondly, we must not underestimate the immense impact on Argentina's rulers if they are forced to leave under the combined international diplomatic, economic and British military pressure.

Future Argentine leaders will not easily forget the sight of Argentines queuing at the banks to withdraw their pesos, the disruption of their major trading links with Europe, and the prospect of the destruction of their cherished Falklands.

Therefore, from the present conflict there may emerge meaningful negotiations and from them a system of shared sovereignty over the resources of the area, combined with Argentine and international recognition of the islanders' true sovereign rights. That must be our objective.

The author is Labour MP for Merthyr Tydfil  
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## The man who first showed Britain the news

Twelve years ago, at an age when most men have already retired, Tom Hopkinson assembled 20 or so ill-assorted students at the recently and improbably renamed Centre for Journalism Studies at University College, Cardiff.

Today the Cardiff centre is part of the furniture of British journalism training. But in 1970, the one-year course of which those students were the guinea-pigs was understandably treated with scepticism and disdain by the university authorities and the newspaper industry alike.

Of the class of '71, some, unimpressed by the prospect of the hard slog of a provincial paper, went on to sensible jobs like management traineeships at Marks and Spencer. But three embarked on successful careers with the BBC and others went to regional weekly or evening newspapers. One, Brian Wilson, to Hopkinson's delight, went off to found the *West Highland Free Press*, the Hebridean weekly which earlier this month celebrated its tenth anniversary.

For many of us, the principal attraction of the course was Hopkinson himself. A man who had come through advertising and publicity to edit the most successful British picture magazine ever, and was sacked at the height of its success; an editor who managed to be a serious writer throughout his career and successive marriages to three remarkable women; and who was persuaded by the third, Dorothy, to make a fresh start in South Africa at the age of 50 running *Drum*, a pathfinder magazine for blacks.

Whether he was talking about the discomfiting reaction of his friend George Orwell to the German invasion of Russia — "What



FIRE FIGHTERS 3



ISRAEL BEVIN 4



MIDDLE EAST 4

about the imprisoned writers?" — or, as he did one sunny afternoon after the Life photographer Larry Burrows was killed in Vietnam, giving an impromptu lecture with slides on modern war photography, he always had something interesting to say.

Of this our time, the fascinating first part of Sir Tom Hopkinson's autobiography, is published today. It takes his story to just after his sacking in 1950 from Picture Post. There is at least one other volume in the pipeline.

Hopkinson's father, Harry, was a remarkable man, a classical archaeologist who asked his children — Tom was then nine — for their approval when he decided to throw up a comfortable academic life and become a clergyman. The family newspaper, not surprisingly, in a somewhat plain-living and high-thinking Lancashire household, was the Manchester Guardian. And it was there that Hopkinson vainly sought a job in his twenties.

"I thought all Guardian leaders were tweed suits, smoked pipes, and had terriers," he said last week.

"But I was prepared to undergo all those hardships if I could realize what was

the height of my social and journalistic ambition".

In fact, his first job — briefly, until it folded — was with the Westminster Gazette.

Then came Crawford's, the advertising agency, which he regarded as a prison. He escaped to Odhams' publicity

special offer mania, he having an appalling encyclopaedia which he was told contained the sum total of All Human Knowledge round eminent academics for their endorsement.

Only the Astronomer Royal had the gall to tell him that he and the Herald should be prosecuted for fraud.

"Thank God," Hopkinson characteristically told him, "you're the first one who's given a straight answer."

Angered by unemployment and the Macdonald government's incompetence, Hopkinson produced a lampoon made up of excerpts from ministerial speeches. It was that which propelled him back into journalism, via the doomed Clarion to Picture Post.

Edward Hulton, a reporter of Neville Chamberlain, had started out with the idea of a sixteen-page paper and was confounded when, from the first issue produced by the mer-

ciful Austrian editor Stefan Lorant, with Hopkinson as his assistant, his anti-peasement, pro-Labour magazine had been a runaway success.

And so it remained, setting a standard of incisive pictorial journalism that had never been seen in Britain before and now, in this age of instant television coverage, will never be seen again.

In 1950 Hopkinson sent James Cameron and Bert Hardy to cover the Korean war. The second story they covered the treatment by the South Koreans of their political prisoners. It was hard-hitting, but Hulton did not want the article used.

Hopkinson resolutely took the line that while it was the proprietor's right to hire and fire the editor, so long as he was in the editor's chair he had the right to decide what went into the magazine.

Moreover, he would not resign and if he was to go Hulton would have to dismiss him. Which is what happened.

Disastrously for Hopkinson, the Daily Worker alone had the story. As a result, among those who knew him least, for some years Hopkinson had an undeserved reputation as a fellow traveller. In fact, he is more a fine example of the decent Eng-

lish liberal, an editor continued to employ Bert Lloyd but who combed through European magazines to find a picture of a humiliated American prisoner to counterbalance Hardy's pictures of South Korean atrocities.

After Picture Post he freelanced and spent two years as features editor of the News Chronicle. Then came the invitation to go out to Johannesburg to edit

the African staff at Drum, where Hopkinson worked for three exhilarating and frustrating years, could, he says now, always be relied on in a crisis. But for a lot of the rest of the time he was drunk, or missing, or both.

Like Picture Post, Drum had some great scoops, of which Ian Berry's compelling photographs of the Sharpeville shootings were the most notable.

At the emotional farewell given him by the talented but erratic African staff, Hopkinson said he wished he had been able to hand over to an African editor. It was his conviction of the need to promote African journalists and journalism that first led him into training, first in Nairobi and later at Cardiff.

For many years now he has

# Could Reagan really rattle the Kremlin?

In the office of one of the President's foreign policy advisers in Washington hangs a mock poster advertising a film called *Bedtime for Brezhnev*. The star, a certain Ronald Reagan, is depicted holding an unshaven and vigorous-looking Leonid Brezhnev by the lapels, while the Soviet leader's black-clad cronies — Fidel Castro and Colonel Gaddafi, no less — grimace helplessly. Mr Reagan — clean-limbed, firm-jawed — is flanked by Vice President George Bush and Henry "Doc" Kissinger, both in white shirts. "From out of the West," reads the caption, "they dusted off their guns, and rode out to protect the world they knew, and the women they loved."

At the other end of the spectrum are those who see the Soviet Union as a power which — regardless of who is in charge of its destiny — has continuing and legitimate interests which have to be accommodated. Russia, such "moderates" argue, "using 'hardline'" and "moderate" as rough and ready guides) is both insecure and adventurous, self-sufficient and in need of Western help.

So what is needed is something — not so far removed from the "web of relationships" which Dr Kissinger sought to construct with incentives for "responsible behaviour" by the Russians, penalties for the opposite, and a strong military posture.

The accusation that Reaganite foreign policy is largely rhetorical strikes home, but is not entirely fair. There is widespread agreement within the Administration that the Soviet Union has been able to exploit loopholes in SALT I and II to build up its nuclear forces — especially ICBMs — and that further negotiations on strategic arms reduction (not, significantly, limitation) must avoid the mistakes made in earlier negotiations.

According to Eugene Rostow, head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the American position on START will include calculations involving both numbers of warheads (not launchers) and "destructive power". President Reagan is expected to make an announcement about START when he visits Europe in June, and at the United Nations Disarmament Conference the same month.

The drawback of the American approach is that it assumes Soviet willingness to negotiate away the lead which Washington claims the Russians have unfairly established.

Most Americans sympathise with the need to restrain the Soviet Union, and to deal with it from a position of strength. But how, some of them ask, does the Administration's picture of Russia as a vulnerable, impoverished and crumbling empire square with its image of Russia as an omnipotent, omniscient and infinitely resourceful enemy? If the two images are compatible, rather than mutually exclusive, how should American policy toward Moscow be conducted?

There are no clear answers, and the tug of war continues. Although Mr Haig, Mr Weintraub and the Foreign Service in the Third World are seen as the result of Soviet manipulation of western weakness and lack of willpower. "Doc" Kissinger is often seen as confused and ill-informed at press conferences. "With partial exceptions, like arms control, this Administration doesn't actually have a policy towards Moscow," says one veteran observer of East-West relations. "It has attitudes, but it doesn't have a policy," and whatever their apparent differences, they share the judgment, presumably, that it is reassuring. If so, the Soviet leadership — old, new or interim — might feel it can sit this one out, and wait either for Mr Reagan's second term or — if he loses — for his successor. The outcome of Washington's own succession struggle.

**Richard Owen**

## The sparkling way to a brighter union image

Philip Sparks says he knows what makes trade unions unpopular in Britain. It is that they do not advertise widely or soon enough. Sparks is director of public affairs for the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees; the public sector union in the United States. AFSCME is spending \$2m this year on an advertising campaign which started four months before their major contract negotiations (which the simple British would probably call "pay talks") are due to begin.

Trade unions, says Sparks, have greater public acceptability than used-car salesmen and politicians, but probably not much. "Our strategy has to be to explain the major negotiating issues, and to hit the public hard with those before the bargainers ever sit down with the employers," he says.

Sparks was in Britain over the weekend to address the annual conference of the Public Relations Consultants Association, and was able to produce some devastating examples of what PR can do if it is turned against industry. A boycott he directed against the Duke Power Corporation sunk the value of its stock by a quarter, and incidentally produced an Oscar-winning documentary, *Harlan County USA*, as well as a satisfactory settlement.

In his campaign against the J P Stevens textile mill, Sparks used

the union's pension fund clout to set Stevens' directors sacked from the boards of other companies. In a 111-day strike by miners over the national coal contract, Sparks helped direct publicity, "which was a substantial part of our strategy in winning nearly nine-tenths of what we had originally offered, and the best coal contract ever."

Most recently, Sparks has produced a television documentary about a textile workers' dispute. "It was aired by 125 television stations in six months, and the threat of boycott just broke the management's will to resist."

The trouble with industrial relations in Britain, Sparks says, is not that the unions are too powerful, but that they leave it till the pickets are out to explain their case.

## Family affair

If Robert Mellish, Labour MP for Bermondsey and former chief whip, is thrown out of the Labour Party it could be his nephew, Tom, who has to start the throwing. Mellish has been complained against for a letter urging voters to support independent, rather than Labour, candidates in Southwark's local elections.

It would be up to Mellish's own Catford ward to start disciplinary proceedings if they are decided upon, and the ward secretary there is Mellish's nephew, Tom.

## Cheer this over

It is a notorious truth that you cannot eat or drink anything without endangering your health

THE TIMES DIARY



COLIN SMITH OF J. G. FIELD IN BRADFORD, AGENT FOR 40 FARMS INDEPENDENT OF THE FALKLAND

second though our own crisis, Hilary Finch, paid tribute to his "unsurpassed degree of imagination and intelligent musicianship".

## Saddled

A gift from the Pakistani head of state, General Zia ul-Haq, to his Turkish counterpart, General Kenan Evren, is very much alive and kicking after arrival in Ankara. Saqib, an imposing five-year-old stallion of impeccable British and Pakistani ancestry, has proved more than a match for the veteran riders of the presidential guard, who are trying to train him as an Olympic horse.

The bravest officer lasts in the saddle on Saqib's back for 15 seconds at most, and the Turkish press have been treated to a series of pictures of the rearing horse giving the cavalrymen experience of aviation. The guards officers attribute Saqib's temper to his annoyance at being taken away from his previous career as a stud.

The five bulls and four cows which accompanied him to his new country are said to be perfectly content "improving the quality of Turkish livestock" at the various state farms to which they have been distributed.

Kawakami's rules are not unduly restrictive. Composers can play on any instrument they wish, as long as they play "a significant part" in the performance.

The winners of this competition will take part in a concert in Tokyo in December.

## Pettifogger

Nearly half the administration costs of the EEC goes on translation and interpretation. In 1979 the cost was about £214m. This year it will far exceed £250m. Understandably the Commission is backing a £8.5m research programme to produce a computer-based translation machine.

Despite the expense, standards of translation are often surprisingly high. The official journal of the European Communities recently headed a question by a Danish Conservative: "Permit me to ask you, what is the

# Reagan rattle remlin?

P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234



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## TIME TO TAKE SIDES

The landing on South Georgia takes the Falklands crisis into a new and potentially still more dangerous phase. But it is consistent with international law and with the British strategy of seeking to remove Argentine control by a proportionate response. This is the first time in the crisis that Britain has taken forceful action, as distinct from threatening it. But it is still a response to aggression, not an aggressive act itself, so it comes within the definition of self-defence. It is also the least that could have been done in the circumstances if the task force was not to be left indefinitely cruising around the islands, itself vulnerable to attack and potential disaster. But if this action is justified, as it is, what chance is there of securing a satisfactory settlement that will prevent the conflict moving on to an even more dangerous level?

Up to now hopes of a just and peaceful solution have been pinned to Mr Haig's mediating mission. It was always a fine point as to whether the influence of the United States could most effectively be brought to bear by playing this role or as Britain's open and declared supporter. But the United States was undeniably better placed than anyone else to act as mediator.

Mr Haig assumed the task with zeal, and he deserved support and encouragement so long as he seemed to stand any reasonable chance of success. However, it became more and more evident, after Mr Pym's visit to Washington, that Mr Haig was in danger of being reduced from the noble role of a mediator to that of a despairing diplomatic courier. For him to have continued his mission beyond that point would have contributed neither to the dignity of his Government nor to the cause of international peace. The operations yesterday in South Georgia demonstrate that Britain had come to this sombre conclusion. Do they now give Mr Haig another chance, or is there some other process which can assist the cause of a just solution to the crisis?

A course that has been widely canvassed is to seek mediation by the United Nations. A distinction needs

to be drawn here between the part that the United Nations might possibly play under any settlement and the part that it might play in bringing a settlement about. Before asking the United Nations to play a negotiating role, the first question that must be asked is what reason there is to suppose that it could do the job more successfully than Argentina.

Mediation by the UN is therefore not the answer. Is there any other method of securing a just settlement, short of a much fuller military response than yesterday's affair? It should be clear by now that Argentina will respond only to pressure, not to persuasion. Mr Haig brought to bear a degree of diplomatic pressure, which proved inadequate. The time has now come when this will need to be supplemented with economic pressure. There are two reasons why the United States ought now to be ready to impose economic sanctions once the role of mediator is no longer appropriate: to induce Argentina to make concessions and to demonstrate to British opinion that their American ally is prepared to do at least as much in a just cause as their European partners.

It would not make much sense for the United States to apply to Argentina the sanctions that it earlier imposed against Iran because, unlike Iran, Argentina has no major assets in the United States. Sanctions against Argentina could take one of two forms: restrictions against imports from that country, along the lines of those imposed by the European Community, or advice to American banks not to renew credit to Argentina.

Neither course would be painless for the United States. A trade embargo would intensify feelings against the United States in Latin America, and credit restraint would not be welcome to the banking community within the United States. But economic sanctions never are painless to impose. The United States has from time to time found it necessary to ask its allies to take action that would be disagreeable for them. Yesterday's events make it all the more important, for itself, as for its allies that it now returns the compliment.

## ANOTHER WAR: ANOTHER PEACE?

It is sad that Israel's withdrawal of its last forces from the Sinai peninsula should have been marked by scenes of destruction — homes demolished, trees uprooted, toilet fittings ripped out and air conditioners smashed. Of course the Israeli settlers were resentful of Egypt's unwillingness to let them stay in settlements which their hard work had conjured from the bare desert of fifteen years ago. That is understandable, though to a third party it is also understandable that Egyptians did not want to legitimize and perpetuate a foreign presence made possible by military occupation. Peaceful immigration voluntarily accepted by a sovereign state is one thing; colonization is another. In agreeing to withdraw, lock stock and barrel from all the occupied Egyptian territory in return for peace, and in sticking to that agreement in spite of all the pain and uncertainty it involved, Israel showed her better self.

The unfortunate details should not obscure the importance of what has happened. Egypt under President Sadat took the road to peace through direct negotiations. All Arab leaders before Sadat had excused themselves from taking that road, pointing out that Israel's stated positions ruled out any hope of achieving through negotiations even minimum Arab demands. Had not Moshe Dayan declared that he would prefer Sharm al-Shaikh without peace to peace without Sharm al-Shaikh? Did not Mr Begin, even after President Sadat's visit to Jerusalem in 1977, insist that under any peace treaty Israeli settlements in Sinai would remain, "linked to Israeli administration and law" and "defended by an Israeli force"? Did he not, indeed, reserve a bungalow in one of those settlements for his own retirement? Yet Israel yesterday left Sharm al-Shaikh, and all the Israeli settlements in Sinai have been abandoned. When Dayan made his remark, no one really believed that Egypt would be willing to sign a

peace treaty, with or without Sharm al-Shaikh. Once a peace treaty was actually on offer, Israel reacted quite differently.

Could other Arabs expect an analogous reaction if they presented themselves at the conference table, forsaking in advance — as Sadat did — any intentions of pursuing their quarrel with Israel further by warlike means? Would a Syrian leader bearing the olive-branch to Jerusalem, find Israel willing after all to "come down from the Golan Heights" under a peace treaty which installed a Multilateral Force and Observers on those Heights, notwithstanding so many past official declarations to the contrary, culminating in the law passed by the Knesset last December? Above all, would the Palestinians, whether represented by the PLO or by some other body, find Israel willing to allow them self-determination in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip provided they bowed in advance to international pressure and unequivocally recognized the right of Israel to exist within its pre-1967 borders?

The official Israeli answer to those questions, of course, remains firmly negative — at any rate so long as they are posed only conditionally, and by outsiders, which is the only way they will be posed in the foreseeable future since the Arab parties concerned have no hesitation in accepting this negative response at its face value. Only Egypt, supported rather half-heartedly by some Western countries, is urging the opposite view, and advertising its own success to fellow-Arabs as proof of the benefits of negotiation.

If that moment came, and American policy had to be revised drastically in the middle of a major crisis, the consequences both for Israel and for the West could be very bad. It would be much better for both to negotiate from strength, to convince the Arabs now that the benefits of the Sadat approach are not confined to Egypt.

## Chronic disorders

From Miss Jane Edmundson

Sir, Following the recent correspondence in your columns about the problems of modern living, I should like to point out a danger of what is supposed to be a safety feature in many modern cars.

Last week I was involved in a car accident. As they were wearing seat belts, the driver and front passenger escaped unharmed, but I was thrown against the back of the driver's head-restraint and received a very nasty cut above the eye, requiring nine stiches.

According to the policemen who dealt with the accident this

is not an uncommon type of injury. Would it be too much to ask for a little padding to cushion these rigid head-restraints?

Yours faithfully,  
JANE EDMUNDSON,  
Flat 4,  
167 West End Lane, NW6.

April 21

## Study of appeals procedures

From Mr David Jeffreys, QC, and others

Sir, We have noted with interest the recent coverage in *The Times* and elsewhere regarding the concern felt in various quarters as to possible shortcomings in our procedures for reviewing criminal convictions and we have been in touch with the examples of alleged miscarriages of justice which have recently have gone uncorrected by the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) and by the Home Office.

The Criminal Bar Association has been concerned for a long time about possible methods of improving the way in which the courts and the executive deal with criminal appeals and petitions for review and we comprise a subcommittee of the association which has been inquiring into these matters for the last six months.

We are in the process of sounding the views of numerous practitioners, officials and organizations who have practical experience of the problems involved and we are anxious to write our report and submit our recommendations as a matter of urgency. We should be most keen, therefore, to hear from anyone who feels that they have a suggestion to contribute and we are grateful to you for extending the debate.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID JEFFREYS,  
JOHN MARRIAGE,  
NEVILLE SARONY,  
JONATHAN CAPLAN,  
5 Paper Buildings,  
Temple, EC4.

April 23.

## Darwinian evolution

From Dr Jim Dorreen

Sir, According to Mr Booker (feature, April 19), Darwin's theory of natural selection is "full of colossal holes" because no intermediate species "easily identifiable" exists in the fossil record. This statement is worthy of the tortuous meanderings of a Tennessee fundamentalist.

Neither course would be painless for the United States. A trade embargo would intensify feelings against the United States in Latin America, and credit restraint would not be welcome to the banking community within the United States. But economic sanctions never are painless to impose.

Taking the marine fossil record first, the evolutionary sequence of the Mesozoic ammonites has been worked out in such meticulous detail that not only are a great number of intermediate and end species known, but they provide the most reliable key for correlating strata of this age.

Considering the equable marine environment of the Mesozoic, it would appear that new species evolved, not by natural selection, but under the biological constraint that at each locus in the chromosomes of the cells of a total generation, a gene mutation takes place about once in every half-million individuals. In geological time this is a frequent occurrence.

In contrast to marine evolution, the 60 million year evolution of the horse is documented beyond all question in the fossil record: from the tiny ancestor about the size of a fox terrier padding through forests and marshlands, with flat paws, the horse grew in size and gradually came to use its middle finger more and more, i.e., it commenced to run on finger tip. Eventually, in answer to increasing aridity and the development of prairie lands, the adaptation became complete; speed, size and stamina were essential to survive and the finger became the hoof as we know it. This well documented evolutionary sequence is a beautiful example of natural selection at work.

It is of course far more difficult to find complete fossil sequences in continental rocks, where preservation is in general poor, than in well preserved marine rocks.

Had Darwin been alive when the important discoveries in cellular biology and genetics were made public, he would have been able to present practically the complete mechanics of natural selection.

Yours faithfully,  
JIM DORREEN, Director,  
Premier Consolidated Oilfields  
Limited,  
23 Lower Belgrave Street, SW1.

## Worship and doctrine

From the Reverend J. H. S. Stratton

Sir, Mr Frank Field (April 13) has unwittingly stated the weakness in his own case. If, as he states, "what was technically known as Series 1... was in fact the form of service used by most parishes in the Church of England for the greater part of this century", then the Church was doing the very thing that the House of Commons tried to stop it from doing when collisions occurred in December, 1927, and June, 1928, and using forms of worship approved by its own representative body but not authorized by Parliament.

Yours faithfully,  
IAN STRATTON,  
14 Folkestone Road,  
Salisbury.

April 19.

## Cash or crisis

From Mr George Curtis

Sir, I have considerable sympathy with the aims of the people represented by Messrs Secret and Rose in their letter today (April 15). However, writing as a tenant farmer in a small way of business and as one subjected to considerable expense and labour relative to the size of my business by conservational considerations of a wholly uncalled-for nature, so far as farming is concerned, I find them very naive.

Many of the sites that they are most interested in are on marginal land. It is on this land that the greatest pressures frequently occur, since it is by definition difficult to farm and as a

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### British scientists in Antarctica

From the Director of the British Antarctic Survey

Sir, It is reported (The Times, April 21 and 22) that British Antarctic Survey (BAS) scientists have gone into hiding and are becoming increasingly worried for their own safety. I would like to set the record straight.

Four BAS personnel at a permanent station on Bird Island, some of whom were intended to winter there, are carrying on with their work. Two men occupying a field hut at Schlieper Bay had finished their summer programme here; they were due to be picked up by the RRS *Bransfield* this month and are waiting to return to Cambridge.

Two girls making a wildlife film are based at a field hut in St Andrew's Bay and were also due to return home this month. When we returned home this month three men from our Grytviken station joined them to give them support. Four other men left Grytviken for a nearby field hut at Lyell Glacier shortly before the invasion and all the others, except the base commander who, as the senior civilian authority, was in charge until fighting broke out, moved to the church at Grytviken whaling station half a mile away across the cove.

Being civilians, my men had no place in any fighting and it was sensible for them to distance themselves from it. After the surrender the BAS base commander notified the Argentine commander of the location of the other Britishers and asked that they be collected and repatriated. This has not been done.

None of them are in hiding. I consider that the danger to them is least if they remain where they are. They have reported to me daily that they are safe and well but naturally apprehensive; some of them are also cold and uncomfortable.

The *Bransfield*, which, in the normal course of events, would have reached South Georgia and completed this season's transfer of personnel has, for obvious reasons, been instructed not to enter South Georgia waters.

Finally, we at BAS are inexplicably sad that this beautiful, isolated island, with the birds and seals as the only indigenous inhabitants, should have been the object of unprovoked aggression.

R. M. LAWS, Director,  
British Antarctic Survey,  
High Goss,  
Madingley Road, Cambridge.  
April 22.

From Sir Donald Logan

Sir, The spotlight on the Falklands has so far shed little light on their true relationship with Antarctica.

It is misleading to describe the Falklands as Antarctic. They are much more like the Orkneys and Shetlands or even parts of Scotland, while the vast Antarctic continent some thousand miles to the south is like the highest Alps, only more so.

Nor is British sovereignty in Antarctica dependent upon our sovereignty in the Falkland Islands. British sovereignty in Antarctica arises from our early exploration and subsequent administration of the periphery of the Antarctic continent itself, on which is based our sovereignty over a sector extending to the Pole. France, Norway, New Zealand, Australia and Chile have also made similar claims.

The only country which seeks to benefit from the notion that sovereignty in Antarctica derives from sovereignty over territory outside Antarctica is Argentina. Other countries have not introduced this notion into Antarctica and in any case claims to sovereignty there are regarded as frozen for the purposes of the Antarctic Treaty of 1959.

British territory in Antarctica was at one time included for administrative purposes in the Falkland Islands Dependencies, but since 1952 they have been

distinguished under the title of British Antarctic Territories, the Falkland Dependencies consisting now only of South Georgia and South Sandwich.

The Falkland Islands are on the same latitude south as London is north. They are at the limit of the southern temperate zone because Antarctica is much colder than the Arctic, but it is misleading in many respects to regard them as part of Antarctica.

Yours faithfully,  
DONALD LOGAN,  
6 Thurlow Street, SW7.

From Mr Alastair Forsyth

Sir, The Argentines are not normally popular in Latin America, nor is their present government an attractive one. And yet there is no doubt of the overwhelming Latin American support for the Argentine action in defending Britain and seizing the Falkland Islands.

Venezuela, which has hitherto always strongly supported democratic movements in Latin America, is now totally committed to supporting Argentina.

This surge of emotion is a fact and not easily argued against. It must be difficult to understand in Britain. Even for British residents here, it was almost totally unexpected.

It must, however, be taken into account. It stems from deeply rooted feelings that Latin America has been at best patronised and at worst bullied and coerced by Britain, the United States and the other "former colonial powers". Venezuelans, especially from British encroachment on her territory in Guiana and from the European powers' forcible debt collection in 1902.

The lesson is that even if by some dramatic feat of arms we regain all or part of the Falklands, our last state is likely to be worse than our first. There will be a further surge of emotion in favour of the defeated and humiliated Argentines. There will then be a real possibility of Venezuelan, Peruvian and other Latin Americans sending fighting units to support Argentina.

What do we do in the face of this possibility? Must we abandon our own equally deep-rooted convictions? The answer is that if we are to avoid a totally disproportionate escalation of violence we must act with great skill, militarily, diplomatically and above all psychologically.

However satisfying a legal recourse to force would be it is a satisfaction we may have to renounce.

Yours truly,  
ALASTAIR FORSYTH,  
Quinta Los Lares,  
Calle 7, Los Palos Grandes,  
Caracas, Venezuela.

April 21.

From Mr J. L. Lepage

Sir, The Falklands crisis has served to emphasize a degree of irregularity in our use and pronunciation of toponymic endings. When she doesn't — with hesitation — say Argentinian (Argentinian). Mrs Thatcher says Argentine (Argentine). I have heard a BBC reporter ask Lord Carrington about matters Argentine (Argentine) and Lord Carrington responds about matters Argentine (Argentine). One correspondent took old world satisfaction in imperiously referring to Argentines as the Argentine (Argentine). The major conflict however appears to be between the adjectives Argentine (however pronounced) and Argentinian (which we will doubtless leave the Americans to pronounce Argentinian). It will be interesting, in the next few weeks, to see which wins this battle, or whether there will be some tarnishing diplomatic settlement.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN LOUIS LEPAGE,  
MacLay Hall,  
18 Park Terrace, Glasgow.

April 20.

From Mr E. Arlington

Sir, Your leading article (April 14) concerning the case against building a Channel tunnel refers to the Dover Harbour Board's claim to carry traffic as efficiently and comfortably and more cheaply by ferry service.

Speaking simply as a fare-paying passenger, may I say that the present system, which requires five different modes of transport, viz. train — bus — hovercraft — bus — train, plus much legwork in between, is neither efficient nor comfortable, and if it is cheap then this must be because the weary passenger is required to carry himself and his luggage over much of the journey.

Yours faithfully,  
E. ARLINGTON,  
Eglin,  
South Beach,  
Aberaeron,  
Dyfed.  
April 14.

Chiming in concert

From Mr M. R. Payne

Sir, Professor Urry's concern about concerts interrupted by chimes (April 21) is not just a by-product of modern technology.

Whilst performing Elgar's *Dream of Gerontius* in Wells Cathedral earlier this week, I detected a deliberate attempt by their centuries-old clock to join the ranks of the Royal Choral Society. Although the bell and the automaton of this famous clock had been disengaged there was still great deal of clanking taking place every quarter. This was most noticeable when the Soul of Gerontius was proclaiming: "But hark! upon my sense comes a fierce hubub..."

Yours faithfully,  
M. R. PAYNE



## COURT AND SOCIAL

### COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE April 24: The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron of the St Nazaire Society, today visited St Nazaire with the Society to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of the raid on the town.

His Royal Highness travelled to France in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight and was received upon arrival by Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Paris (Sir John Fretwell).

Major the Hon. Andrew Wigley was in attendance.

By command of The Queen, the Lord Cullen of Ashbourne (Duke of Kent) was present at the service of The President of the United Republics of Cameroon and Madame Ahidoj and bade farewell to Their Excellencies on behalf of Her Majesty.

April 25: A contingent of Queen's Scouts and holders of Scout Gallantry Awards attending the National Scouts Service in St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, were inspected by The Queen in the Quadrangle of the Castle this afternoon.

Mrs John Dugdale and Squadron Leader Adam Wise were in attendance.

The Right Hon. Margaret Thatcher, MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) had an audience of Her Majesty this evening.

KENSINGTON PALACE April 24: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon visited the University of Cambridge this evening and was present at a Debate held by the Cambridge Union Society.

Lady Anne Tenant was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE April 24: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, Patron, The British Limbers Ex-Service Men's Association (BLESMA)

### Service luncheon

Gallipoli Association The annual luncheon and reunion of the Gallipoli (1915) Association was held yesterday at Chelsea Barracks after the wreath-laying by Vice-Admiral E. W. Longley-Cook, president at the Cenotaph on the occasion of Anzac Day and a service held in Westminster Abbey.

Service dinners

RNR Supply Officers

The biannual dinner of Supply Officers of the Royal Naval Reserve took place at HMS Cambria, Sully, Glamorgan on Saturday. The guest of honour was Vice-Admiral A. S. Tipton, Chief Naval Supply and Services Officer and Flag Officer Portsmouth.

The guests were received by Commander N. Lloyd Edwards, RNR, Commanding Officer, HMS Cambria, and Lieutenant Commander J. M. D. Curries, RNR, Supply Officer, HMS Cambria presided. Other guests included Commodore R. H. Haute, Captain in R. G. Ry and Captain J. R. H. Price, RNR.

HMS St Vincent 1939-45

The annual reunion dinner of HMS St Vincent 1939-45, held on Saturday at The Ecclestone Hotel, was attended by ship's officers and officers of the St Vincent pilot and observer courses.

Captain V. Lamb, RN presided.

was present today at their Golden Jubilee Conference at the Russell Hotel, Russell Square, London. Miss Jean Maxwell-Scott was in attendance.

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester this morning received the Honorary Freedoms of City of Gloucester at the Guildhall, Gloucester, and afterwards His Royal Highness, as Colonel-in-Chief, The Gloucestershire Regiment, reviewed the Regiment to commemorate the 200th Anniversary of the confirmation of the county title to the Regiment. Their Royal Highnesses were also present at a March Past of the 1st Battalion through the City whilst exercising its Freedom rights and subsequently attended a luncheon.

The two polls being compared were conducted by Gallup at intervals which happened to be on either side of the publication of that report.

Nevertheless, it remains that most Anglican church-goers continue to welcome the papal visit. The second Gallup poll predicted that up to a quarter of those likely to attend a papal function were Anglican.

The same sort of anecdotal evidence shows that the ARIC report has been received by many ordinary church-goers in an oversimplified way.

A commonly held fear is that if the Bishop of Rome was recognized by the Anglican Communion, in principle, as a universal primate for a united church, that in practice would mean that the Queen would lose her special position as Supreme Governor of the Church of England; to be replaced by whichever foreigner has

been elected to the post.

That is a very "Anglican" way of proceeding, as is the approach adopted by the Vatican's premier doctrinal department, the Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith. Its new cardinal-president, Cardinal Ratzinger, lately of Munich, has prepared a long "contribution to the debate", bishop's conferences, for the use of, a practice

which he has been asked to do.

But they are also bound to

make comment.

That is the Pope's role in his church is

not that of a condemnatory

obligation.

At the same time more

reassurance could

easily have been offered,

at the time of the report's

publication, that the Queen's

position in the church was

not threatened by its pro-

posals.

An opportunity to offer such reassurance, from an appropriate source, may exist

through the work of the

small working party of

Roman Catholic bishops that

the Bishops' Conference of

England and Wales estab-

lished last week to review

and comment upon the

ARIC statement.

It is entitled to measure a

generalized, international

opposition against local con-

ditions, as well as to perform

its primary theological task

of inspecting the doctrine

propounded by ARIC to see

if it satisfies English Roman

Catholic understandings of

the basic issues.

The letter was published

immediately after the report,

and expressed misgivings on

certain points, but those

were much less severely

expressed than might have

been expected. The Sacred

Congregation's considered

opinion is likely to be

published shortly.

The ARIC report, as

several commentators have

envisioned, envisages an insti-

tution called the "universal

primacy", which does not

correspond to the familiar

shape of the traditional

papacy. It suggests, in effect,

that the church needs a style

of leadership that is substan-

tially different from the now

reigned in the Roman Catholic

Church.

What is quite remarkable

about Cardinal Willebrands'

action is, in forwarding the

report, the attention of every

bishop throughout the world

is that it puts that

proposition to the vote.

Attention in this matter

has so far been concentrated

on such concepts as infalli-

bility, and the bishops of

the Roman Catholic Church's

ministry in his diocese.

He died in the midst of

investigations by the United

States Attorney's office in

Chicago into accusations

first voiced by a Chicago

newspaper, relating to the

alleged diversion of church

funds totalling in the region

of a million dollars in the

form of a secret salary and

gifts to female friends.

At the same time Cody had

earned the affection of the

Middle American Roman

Catholic congregations and

to the last was supported,

especially by black clerics

who profoundly appreciated

the efforts he had made on

behalf of the black communi-

cities in the United States.

John Patrick Cody was

born on December 24, 1907,

in St Louis, Missouri. He was

ordained priest in Rome in

1931 and from 1931 to 1938 he

was on the staff of the

Vatican Secretariat of State.

He returned to America

and became an auxiliary

bishop in St Louis, Missouri,

in 1947. He was Bishop of

Kansas City from 1956 to

1961 and in 1961 moved to

New Orleans as Coadjutor and

subsequently Apostolic

Administrator. He was trans-

ferred to Chicago a year later

and made a Cardinal in 1967.

Cody had made his name as

a liberal priest and as such,

earned the hostility of con-

servatives. He was widely

respected as vigorous and

able reformer. But by the

end of his life he had equally

angered liberal clerics by the

autocratic methods he used

to increase the efficiency and

cost-effectiveness of the

Roman Catholic Church's

ministry in his diocese.

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## Television Normal mystery

In the house of a retired vicar, a table begins to levitate; giggles all round. Last night *Credo* (LWT) examined the state of psychological research in this country. "Why?", the narrator asked, "do we understand so little about the paranormal?" When I see a retired vicar, no doubt familiar with the mysteries of the Incarnation and the Resurrection, trying to raise a table I begin to wonder why we understand so little about the normal.

The programme took as its occasion the centenary of the Society for Psychical Research, an organization which adopted a resolutely Victorian attitude towards the paranormal in its attempt to find "indisputable scientific evidence" for strange phenomena. The effort goes on. *Credo* showed us an experimental centre where subjects testing the powers of thought transfer once were strapped to equipment which fixed them to a chair, asking it to move. An observer wrote in to say he was a scientist and when he did not believe in the results, he was open to question. Curiously interpreted by the sceptical and the convinced. Like psychiatry, it works if you believe in it.

But there seems to be some confusion of intention among the devotees: if the paranormal is susceptible to scientific proof, it ceases to be paranormal. It is relegated to the context of ordinary knowledge. For those who wish to retain its mystery and the desire for mystery often refutes such beliefs. It would be better if it remained stubbornly resistant to the apparatus of hypothesis and experiment. *Credo* itself suggested a way out of the dilemma which will please everyone: we were told that physical research depends upon the attitude of the experimenter; that it deals with material which cannot be measured and which often can only be assumed.

If this is correct, then quite by accident it has anticipated the methods and material of contemporary science: you have only to turn to the Science report in this newspaper to see that molecular physics and astrophysics are dealing with phenomena just as strange and inexplicable as those of psycho-kinesis or levitation, with quarks like delirious poltergeists, black holes like ghosts in the cosmos. In fact, the more the scientific inquiry comes to depend upon the unseen and the merely hypothetical, the more the "paranormal" will be seen to be the basis of all reality. And then, by one of those strange paradoxes of human knowledge, the conventional paraphernalia of psychical research — and *Credo* covered most of the familiar ground — will become the popular image of science itself.

What is truth, after all? Of course *Credo* did not stay for an answer, perhaps because there is none. Robert Nye put the same point very well on *The South Bank Show* (LWT). He is one of our finest novelists, because, as he put it here, "I like to be able to lie and to fantasise". He has discovered by induction the source of all art, in myth and dreams which are more potent than any reality. Those who are trying to "prove" the paranormal may be going in quite the wrong direction.

Peter Ackroyd

## Dance in London

### Les Riches

#### Covent Garden

With all three principals new to their roles in last Thursday's performance of *Les Biches*, the greatest transformation was in the rag mazurka. The previous week we saw the hussies played incongruously as a vamp. Sandra Cowley knows better. Her reading, the lady is absolutely on top of things. She enjoys her pearls, her feather headdress, her cigarette in its long holder. She is delighted to be surrounded in her own home by so many pretty young things of all sexes.

When the two young men come in and find her, she does not deny herself a smug look at their muscular bare legs, but by the time they approach her she is scrupulously looking the other way. She can afford to take her time; she knows very well



"Outstanding new play"  
FINANCIAL TIMES  
**QUEEN'S**  
THEATRE  
01-734 1166

John Percival

## Interview: Robert Hardy

# The classical style

This had better start with a declaration of faint interest, in that Robert Hardy and I are distantly related by marriage; but if both your maternal grandparents happen to have married three times, as did mine, it is hard to find many people in the South of England to whom you are not distantly related by marriage. An interviewer who rules out all such encounters would rapidly end up talking to himself.

So much for private matters; professionally, Robert Hardy is about to make a return to the theatre after more than eight years away from television. What brings him back to the Mermaid on May 4, with previews from next Thursday, is Frith Barbour's production of *Dear Liar*, the two-hander based on the letters of George Bernard Shaw and Mrs Patrick Campbell, who is played by Siân Phillips, Hardy's former "wife" in last winter's eminently successful television series about Churchill in the 1930s, *The Wilderness Years*.

Perhaps as a result of that television teaming, or perhaps because *Dear Liar* has been a consistent box-office winner since it was first cobbled together by Jerome Kilty in 1957 (it has just finished another long and triumphant run in Paris with Jean Marais and Edwige Feuillère), the new Banbury production has already been playing to good business on tour, one which Hardy undertook with considerable trepidation:

"Eight years is a long time to spend away from the theatre, and as the last thing I did was just to replace Alec Guinness in *Habemus Corpus* it has been in fact 12 years since I was involved in an altogether new stage production. And that was a disaster which opened one Christmas at the Fortune and was off by New Year's Eve. Sean Connery was directing it for his then wife, Diane Cilento, and it was another two-hander. They were living in a large house in Wimbledon with no furniture at all, and when the rehearsals began to go really badly wrong Connery said perhaps it would be better if I went to live with them for a while, so that we could work through the evenings

as well, and all they had in this house was a huge glass cabinet which they said concentrated the mind wonderfully, so they used to make me sit in it every morning for twenty minutes before we started rehearsing; it didn't do a lot for the production, but it was an interesting time and I rather think my concentration has improved because of it."

This time things have been going rather better: "I was nervous that Brighton and Windsor might think of us as a couple of teles-tors trying to clamber back into the straight theatre, but audiences have been very appreciative except for one lady at a Guildford matinee who, when as Shaw, I used to bang my fist on the desk, commented about the awful noise. But it's a lot of work: two and a half hours, never off stage, ageing Shaw from 40 to 80 through his correspondence with Mrs Pat. I seem to have a television reputation as an impersonator of the famous, but I'm not a bit like Shaw; he was tall and Irish, I'm short and part-Welsh. Nor do I really have the political or humanist stance that responds to Shaw, but I did some careful listening to a lot of his radio tapes and I think I've got the cadence about right."

For somebody who started in the classical theatre, indeed made his stage debut with what was then the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre company (in 1949), Robert Hardy has had a somewhat unexpected career. It is hard to think, now, of any actor who has over the last twenty years done more consistently distinguished work in television: not only Churchill but the Earl of Leicester in *Elizabeth R*, Prince Albert in *Edward VII*, Malcolm Campbell in *Speed King*, the eccentric hotelier in *Fetherill* (another of Hardy's many small-screen award-winners) and, on a more popular front, Siegfried in the *Merrie All Creatures* series, the chief trouble-shooter in *Mogul* and the German sergeant in *Manhunt*. In terms of sheer survival, and of the vast range of the character roles he has played, Hardy alone has been to British television of the 1960s and 1970s much what Alec Guinness was to British films of

the 1940s. But it was not originally what he meant to do with his life as an actor, and had it not been for one blazing and career-shaping row with Peter Hall he would almost certainly have spent the best years of his life at either Stratford or the Vic.

The child of a military family, he started acting as an undergraduate at Oxford during the war, in the days when Nevill Coghill at that university and George Rylands at Cambridge were running what often seemed to be the academic extension-courses of RADA. With Richard Burton he went through Oxford, the Air Force in the last months of the war and then the Stratford of the late 1940s:

"We had in common a passionate desire to act, preferably in Shakespeare, and above all to redeem the notion of Prince Hal as hero. Olivier was our great idol, but in playing Hotspur during that celebrated Vic season at the New he had thrown the whole balance of the *Henry IV* plays off-centre. They had become plays about Hotspur, and Hal was allowed to live only in his shadow. This seemed all wrong." Hardy did not get to play Hal until the 1955 season at the Vic, but he understudied Burton long before that and later played the role again for television in the first (and some would say only successful) BBC Shakespeare cycle, *An Age of Kings*:

"That was twenty years ago, and we had a much easier time than anyone trying to do Shakespeare on television today. In the first place there was an audience hungry for the classics, and willing to accept a heightened language; now all they want is naturalism. Secondly we were much less beset by techniques and machinery; it was all new, and we learnt as we went along. Doing *Henry V* we had to cut 35 minutes actually on the air during a live transmission, because we'd forgotten that it was the Queen Mother's sixtieth birthday and so we couldn't have our usual overrun. There was a sense in which the rug was always about to be pulled out from under us, but actors should be used to that and we survived".

More than that; they made the series against which all future television Shakespeare was to be judged and, usually, found wanting. But though Hardy was, by 1960, already experienced in television (suitably enough he had played *David Copperfield* in the BBC's first classic serial) his intention was to stay in the theatre. He had already done some distinguished work for Guthrie at the Vic, and made a rather less distinguished Broadway debut in an Emlyn Williams thriller:

"A lovely old actor called Leo G. Carroll, one of those very dry Englishmen who had

remained like a preserved oakleaf under the pressures of America, decided on the first night that we both needed cheering up so he took me to the only genuine English oyster bar in America and fed me 12 oysters and I spent the whole of the first act throwing up all over the set. So much for an American career, though I did also once briefly settle in California, for fundamentally romantic reasons, and try my luck in Hollywood where all I got was a bit in a Glenn Ford film and a lot of people thinking I must be queer because I sounded so English".

It was therefore with something

"I seem to have a television reputation as an impersonator of the famous . . ."

skin to relief that, while he was in California, Hardy got a summons from Guthrie who wanted him back at Stratford for the King of France opposite Edith Evans in a 1959 *All's Well*. That remarkable season he also played leading roles in the Charles Laughton *Lear*, the Olivier *Coriolanus* and the Tony Richardson *Midsummer Night's Dream*, and so when in the following year Hall took over from Byam Shaw at Stratford it seemed logical that he should offer Hardy one of the first of the RSC's three-year contracts:

"Then, however, before we could start rehearsing, there was a major falling-out. I happened to overhear Hall at a lunch saying that he thought of me as one of the pillars of 'the middle of the company' and somehow by then I thought that, considering the parts I'd been playing, I deserved a bit better than the middle; so I told him and Burton they should go back to Cambridge and complete their education, and not surprisingly I've never worked for Peter Hall or indeed at Stratford, from that day to this. I think I also said something about how much I disliked directors taking charge of entire companies; the theatre is about writers first and actors second and directors third, and they should never be allowed to transcend that unless they are of superhuman size like Guthrie. But how many are?"

Which was, in its barest detail, how Stratford lost a leading actor and the BBC acquired one. Since then, Hardy has given his *Hamlet* for a summer theatre near Chicago, made West End appearances in *The Rehearsal* and *A Severed Head* and concentrated the rest of his energies on minutely-researched television documentaries on Agincourt and (more recently) Gordon of Khartoum. He has also published the definitive military history of the longbow, and if they ever do find a forgotten sledge in his garden the lettering on it will doubtless spell out Hal rather than Rosedale. In the meantime, it would be nice if the RSC or the National awoke to the classical talent they have allowed to slip out of their reach.

Sheridan Morley

## Theatre

### The Prince of Homburg

#### Cottesloe

In launching Heinrich von Kleist on the London public, the National Theatre has sensibly opted for a "new readers start here" studio production, rather than a main-house military spectacular. In its time *The Prince of Homburg* has been a star exhibit both in the Nazi repertoire and on Germany's postwar Marxist stage; and there is everything to be said for a quietly searching exploration of the text, uncoloured by any strong directorial viewpoint.

Patrick Drury's Prince has the contemplative look of a poetic outsider in a military society, but his delayed-action responses do nothing to tell you what is on his mind. Lindsay Duncan's girl Natalie telegraphs generalised sympathy and distress without defining any personal tastes beyond an admiration for displays of male heroics. The Elector is extremely well played by Robert Urquhart as a genuinely approachable monarch, too confident of his own status ever to assert it.

Irving Wardle

What comes over most forcibly in John Burgess's production is the sight of a protagonist who lives by an inhumanly exacting code of honour, breaking down in straightforward terror of death when he sees his grave being dug; and then, when he is given the chance of escape, refusing to seize it because he cannot find the right words for a letter of acceptance.

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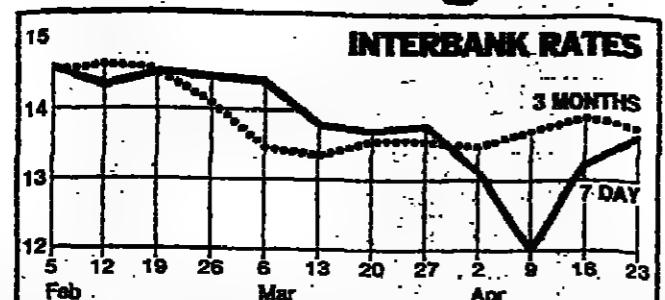
# Stock Exchange Prices Capitalization and week's change

**ACCOUNT DAYS:** Dealings Began, April 19. Dealings End, April 29. Contango Day, April 30. Settlement Day, May 10.  
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.  
(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in Issue for the stock quoted)

BRITISH FUNDS																	SHIPPING																												
Price	Chg	Gross	Div	Div	last	on	div	yield	yield	Capitalization	Company	Price	Chg	Gross	Div	Div	last	on	div	yield	yield	Capitalization	Company	Price	Chg	Gross	Div	Div	last	on	div	P/E	Capitalization	Company	Price	Chg	Gross	Div	Div	last	on	div	P/E		
last	week	week	div	yield	Friday	week	div	yield	yield	Capitalization	Company	last	Friday	week	div	div	last	Friday	week	div	yield	yield	Capitalization	Company	last	Friday	week	div	div	last	Friday	week	div	P/E	Capitalization	Company	last	Friday	week	div	div	last	Friday	week	P/E
800m	96	1982	86%	4%	8	838	13	7.86	—	5,180,000	Elliott B.	82	-2	4.6	5.6	—	564,000	Marshall T. Fox	47	-1	8.8	8.5	4.2	7,046,000	Vader	58	-1	2.9	6.7	7.2	133,100	Brit & Com.	411	+18	18.35	4.7	8.3	133,100	Barrow-McGee	188	+18	20.3	5.25	8.3	
1,000m	Fund	94	1982	86%	4%	8	813	13	5.86	—	5,180,000	Elliott & Everard	134	-	8.8	8.5	4.1	1,953,000	Do A	45	-	4.0	8.5	4.0	17,800	Vereeniging Ref.	350	-	25.3	8.1	3.8	16,740	Caledonia Inv.	383	+18	20.0	5.25	8.3							
1,000m	Fund	94	1982	86%	4%	8	823	13	5.79	—	5,180,000	Elliott & Gold	229	-4	3.1	12.5	6.9	20,500	Martian News	313	-3	12.9	4.4	6.8	14,400	Vibroplant	176	-	22.3	12.2	12.2	13,100	Fisher J.	383	+18	24	9.9	—	13,100	Brilliant Corp.	188	+18	24.1	9.4	—
1,000m	Fund	94	1982	86%	4%	8	823	13	5.79	—	5,180,000	Elliott & Robbins	221	-	6.1	12.5	6.9	20,600	Nordmister	55	-1	2.5	4.5	13.3	14,500	Tickers	159	+1	17.1	10.8	6.1	13,100	Jacobs J. L.	383	+18	24	9.4	—	13,100	Ocean Trans.	188	+18	24	9.4	—
1,000m	Fund	94	1982	86%	4%	8	823	13	5.79	—	5,180,000	Empire Stores	106	-14	3.6	14.2	10.2	1,150,000	Memphis J.	243	-5	5.4	26	5.8	12,500	Volkswagen	235	-1	24	14	1.0	13,100	Tristar Corp.	188	+18	24	9.4	—	13,100	WGI	188	+18	24	9.4	—
1,000m	Fund	94	1982	86%	4%	8	823	13	5.79	—	5,180,000	Enterprise	117	-14	3.1	12.0	9.0	1,150,000	Metra Bot.	154	-4	1.5	17.5	12.3	13,200	Vesper	146	+18	14	1.0	1.0	13,100	Midland Fin.	188	+18	24	9.4	—	13,100	WGI	188	+18	24	9.4	—
1,000m	Fund	94	1982	86%	4%	8	823	13	5.79	—	5,180,000	Erith & Co	10	-	0.0	0.1	—	973,000	Metal Bulletin	115	-5	7.9	6.8	13.6	13,300	Midwest Fin.	81	-1	4.6	5.7	3.9	13,100	Meridax	188	+18	24	9.4	—	13,100	Midwest Fin.	81	-1	4.6	5.7	3.9
1,000m	Fund	94	1982	86%	4%	8	813	13	5.79	—	5,180,000	Erith & Co	117	-1	5.7	11.0	11.0	973,000	Meritor	111	-1	8.1	13	—	13,100	Walker Ind.	52	-1	5.7	11.0	6.5	13,100	Walker Ind.	52	-1	5.7	11.0	6.5							
1,000m	Fund	94	1982	86%	4%	8	813	13	5.79	—	5,180,000	Esco Hinges	263	-	1.1	5.2	7.1	8,200	Maritime Fin.	47	-1	8.8	8.5	4.2	7,046,000	Vader	58	-1	2.9	6.7	7.2	133,100	Vereeniging Ref.	350	-	25.3	8.1	3.8							
1,000m	Fund	94	1982	86%	4%	8	813	13	5.79	—	5,180,000	Euro Ferries	72	-2	4.4	8.2	5.7	38,600	Midland Ind.	65	-1	3.7	8.0	12.9	16,600	Vibroplant	176	-	22.3	12.2	12.2	13,100	WGI	188	+18	24	9.4	—	13,100	WGI	188	+18	24	9.4	—
1,000m	Fund	94	1982	86%	4%	8	813	13	5.79	—	5,180,000	Eurotun Int.	30	-1	1.7	8.7	8.5	4,600	Millets Suppl.	104	-1	2.9	22	11.6	13,200	Vesper	146	+18	14	1.0	1.0	13,100	Metra Bot.	188	+18	24	9.4	—	13,100	Metra Bot.	188	+18	24	9.4	—
1,000m	Fund	94	1982	86%	4%	8	813	13	5.79	—	5,180,000	Eurotun Int.	23	-	1.4	8.7	8.4	3,110	Mitchell/Cotts Gp	104	-1	3.2	12	7.3	13,200	Midwest Fin.	81	-1	2.9	6.8	13.6	13,200	Midwest Fin.	81	-1	2.9	6.8	13.6							
1,000m	Fund	94	1982	86%	4%	8	813	13	5.79	—	5,180,000	Eurotun Int.	59	-1	4.7	8.0	7.7	3,110	Mitconcrete	102	-1	8.8	5.7	—	13,200	Midwest Fin.	81	-1	2.9	6.8	13.6	13,200	Midwest Fin.	81	-1	2.9	6.8	13.6							
1,000m	Fund	94	1982	86%	4%	8	813	13	5.79	—	5,180,000	Eurotun Int.	54	-1	5.7	11.0	13.5	9,400	Mobet Grp	115	-1	1.4	12	1.4	13,200	Midwest Fin.	81	-1	2.9	6.8	13.6	13,200	Midwest Fin.	81	-1	2.9	6.8	13.6							
1,000m	Fund	94	1982	86%	4%	8	813	13	5.79	—	5,180,000	Eurotun Int.	54	-1	5.7	11.0	13.5	9,400	Modern Eng.	124	-1	4.3	18.7	—	13,200	Walker Ind.	52	-1	5.7	11.0	6.5	13,200	Walker Ind.	52	-1	5.7	11.0	6.5							
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1,000m	Fund	94	1982	86%	4%	8	813	13	5.79	—	5,180,000	Eurotun Int.	54	-1	5.7	11.0	13.5	9,400	Walker Ind.	52	-1	5.7	11.0	6.5	13,200	Walker Ind.	52	-1	5.7	11.0	6.5														
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1,000m	Fund	94	1982	8																																									

## BUSINESS NEWS

### Interest rates gloom



Interest rates could rise sharply if the latest developments in the south Atlantic lead to a run on sterling. Without the Falklands shadow, interest rates would almost certainly have continued downward, providing a further cut in bank base rates. Ironically, there could be additional help for United Kingdom interest rates now from the United States after the better-than-expected money supply figures released last Friday.

### Division over IMF role

Western industrial nations are seriously divided over the amount of financial muscle that the International Monetary Fund should be given to deficit nations it emerged at a Pan's meeting of Group of Ten senior officials. The United States called for the IMF to return to being a true lender of last resort. Other nations wanted an increase in quotas, in order to boost the funds lending capacity.

### Strike over Redpath sale

Workers at Redpath Dorman Long, British Steel's structural engineering subsidiary, are to stage a one-day strike today in protest at the BSC's decision to sell the company for £10m to Trafalgar House. Senior management from RDP who are members of the Steel Industry Management Association and are working out an employee buy-out scheme, will be complaining to the Office of Fair Trading that the sale is against the public interest.

### Builders see recovery signs

Britain's builders are noticing the first tentative signs of a modest recovery according to the National Federation of Building Trades Employers' annual report.

The report says that the early months of 1982 have brought signs not only that the decline in national output was bottoming out, but also that interest rates were on a firm downward path.

• The Lindsey oil refinery at Killingholme near Grimsby is to get a 50m extension. The new plant will produce 1.4m tons a year of sludge which will be converted into heavy fuel oil for factories and power stations.

• Opec may be forced to reduce oil output by 500,000 to 1 million barrels a day from the present ceiling of 1.75 million to stem the slide in world oil prices, Mr Dennis O'Brien, deputy assistant secretary for international affairs, said.

### THE WEEK AHEAD

#### Blue Circle boost

##### LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 567.1  
FT Gilts 67.61  
FT All Share 326.70  
Bargains 15,415.  
Friday's close

Blue Circle shares have been a weak market in recent months but should pick up when the cement group reports a significant upturn in profits during 1981 with results due on Wednesday.

There should be a modest advance at Tarmac with tomorrow's final, but among the building contractors Gadd Way, Pay, and Imerys are in the sector, is likely to reflect the depressed state of the construction industry with its figures on Thursday.

In the first half of 1981 Blue Circle saw United Kingdom profits fall by 19 per cent, despite a cement volume fall of 20 per cent, but overseas earnings climbed 154 per cent due to a particularly strong performance in Chile. With associates' profits up 49 per cent this produced a 75 per cent advance in pretax profits to £50.8m.

Lower volume sales of cement in the United Kingdom and a declining rate of price increases will continue to be offset by a modest increase in distributions.

### ECONOMIC VIEW

News of British military action in the South Atlantic yesterday could well hit the pound when financial markets open today, forcing the authorities to decide whether to use Britain's reserves on a big scale to support the currency or to jack up interest rates, with the damaging consequences that may have on industry.

With all eyes on the Falklands, economic news this week will inevitably be of secondary interest. Out today are figures for institutional investment for the fourth quarter of last year, which will reveal how much pension funds and others were investing overseas. On Tuesday come the April unemployment figures.

These could show a small fall from the March total of 2.98 million because of seasonal factors. Figures for strikes and total employment are published by the Department of Employment on Wednesday.

### DIARY

Today: EEC finance ministers meeting, Brussels.  
Tomorrow: Think British conference, Regent Crest Hotel, London.  
Wednesday: British Rail annual report. Mr Norman Tobbitt, Employment Secretary, addresses Prince's League, Caxton Hall, London. Overseas travel and tourism figures (January/February).  
Thursday: Energy trends figures. Friday: Wales TUC conference opens, Llandudno. Car and commercial vehicle production figures (March).

### OTHER EXCHANGES

Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 7,335.94  
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1,235.84

## Setback for nuclear power plans

By Michael Prest

New Central Electricity Generating Board forecasts of United Kingdom power demand to the end of the century are so low as to challenge the need for major additions to generating capacity over the next two decades. The figures are particularly damaging to the case for a large nuclear construction programme.

The forecasts, which will be published next month, conclude that on the most optimistic assumptions for economic growth, electricity demand will expand by an average of 2 per cent a year. This is less than half the average increase during the 1970's.

At the opposite end of the CEBG range of five forecasts is the assumption of a static or shrinking economy, which would mean contraction in electricity demand. The midrange forecast that demand will go up by about 1 per cent a year is likely to be used by the Electricity Council's medium-term development plan. The plan is published annually in June and looks seven years ahead.

These projections of low demand come at a tricky time for the CEBG, which is preparing evidence for the inquiry next January into the construction of the Sizewell B nuclear power station in Suffolk. Whatever the outcome of the inquiry, the new evidence is likely to shift some emphasis from how much capacity is needed to the merits of different kinds of power. The high construction costs of nuclear stations could count decisively.

Given that a power station takes about 10 years from conception to operation, the political debate over nuclear power must be settled in the next few years. But other calculations by the CEBG in the light of low uranium prices have questioned the economic value of reprocessing nuclear fuel.

## MPs favour Budget procedure reforms

By Our Economics Staff

The influential Treasury Select Committee of MPs is about to come down firmly in favour of publishing a draft Budget, containing proposals on both tax and public spending, in December each year. This radical reform of Budget procedure would enable MPs to discuss the proposals before the Chancellor presented his final Budget to Parliament in the spring.

The Select Committee meets today to discuss its draft report on the subject and the final version is likely to be published early in June. The report follows recommendations made two years ago by an independent committee chaired by the late Lord Armstrong under the aegis of the Institute for Fiscal Studies.

Criticism of the way in which Budget decisions are made and presented has been growing in recent years. These criticisms have focused chiefly on the secrecy surrounding Budget preparations and the separation of the Select Committee from the rest of the House of Commons.

The Treasury has made clear its opposition to the notion of a draft Budget which it views as administratively impracticable and unnecessary. But members of the Select Committee are hopeful that their report will lay the foundation for eventual reform, even though this may take some years to come about.

Present procedures also deny MPs the opportunity to debate Budget proposals and the detail of spending plans until the final decisions have already been made.

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The Pioneers Co-operative in merger plan

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

The Rochdale-based Pioneers Co-operative Society, progenitor of the Co-op movement, will disappear after 138 years trading, under a merger plan.

The decision lies with the members of the Pioneers and the Stockport-based Norwest Society. Boards of both societies are recommending the merger which would create a £120m-turnover society putting it among the top dozen in the movement.

The historic link would not be completely severed: the new society would be called the Norwest Pioneers.

The planned merger is yet another commentary on the fortunes of about 170 cooperative retail societies. The movement has seen its market share depleted in recent years because of the rise in popularity of supermarkets.

Recession has also hit the Pioneers in the same way as it has many other societies. Though a marginal 1980 loss was turned to a slight profit in 1981, the turnover growth has since been restricted by problems at Oldham.

The Pioneers, which has

two other new supermarkets,

is taking the merger path earlier than other faltering societies. Mr Rodney Aspray, Norwest's chief executive, will take over the running of the new society with the impending retirement of the Pioneer's chief executive, Mr Keith Smith.

Mr Aspray foresees development which a smaller society would have found hard to tackle.

### Cambridge Group remains pessimistic

## Forecast of 4.5m jobless

By Frances Williams

A grim prospect for the 1980s of continued economic stagnation, mounting unemployment and growing social division between those in and out of work is forecast by the Cambridge Economic Policy Group headed by Professor Wynne Godley in its latest review published today.

Unemployment could rise to 4.5 million by the end of the decade on present policies the group fears, while North Sea oil finances higher living standards for those still in work. Economic growth is likely to average only 1 per cent a year over the 1980s, compared with 3 per cent necessary to start bringing unemployment down.

But the review is also deeply pessimistic about the prospects for alternative economic policies, including the imposition of import barriers, which the Cam-

## Talks with Gulf Oil at crucial stage

### Kuwait set to buy European refineries

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

Gulf Oil, one of the world's largest oil companies, is pressing ahead with negotiations to sell the bulk of its European refining and marketing business to Kuwait. The negotiations, which would involve the sale of at least 75 per cent of the company's European downstream oil activities to Kuwait's state oil corporation, are to be at a crucial stage — even though the two sides have still to agree on the issue of price.

The talks, which were publicly acknowledged earlier this year by Gulf after months of speculation, were called off at one stage.

The deal, which would probably be worth about

£1,000m, would be an important development in the history of the oil industry.

It would involve one of the world's leading oil companies pulling out of one of the main world markets in direct response to the chronic problem of refinery overcapacity, which has cost most oil companies millions of pounds in losses over the last two years.

It would also lead to a further step in the leading Middle East oil producers' attempt to extend their operations before the end of next year. Drax, a coal-fired station in Yorkshire, is scheduled to join the grid in

1988.

Gulf has refining and marketing interests in several European countries, including Britain, Switzerland, France, Italy, The Netherlands and Denmark. Its share of the oil products market ranges from about 3 per cent in Britain to nearly 10 per cent in Denmark. The European industry as a whole is suffering from 40 per cent overcapacity.

In its 1981 annual report, just published, Gulf discloses that it has already sold a third of its European assets since 1977, raising \$200 million (about £113m). Disposals include its operations in France, Spain, Norway, northern Sweden and northern England.

The company says its refineries in Europe operated at 46 per cent of capacity last year, compared with 62 per

cent the year before. This year's capacity is expected to be pared by more than 40 per cent, allowing it to raise its refinery utilization rate to about 80 per cent.

Mr James E. Lee, Gulf chairman, says that the company has decided to pursue two main strategies, including concentrating on building up its North American oil and gas reserves and cutting costs on its unprofitable downstream activities. It is not clear whether the group's British operations, which include a refinery at Milford Haven, in South Wales are included in the planned deal with the Kuwaitis, but the Kuwaitis would like to acquire them.

## Second aluminium plant at risk

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent



1980s was to develop an aluminium business that was more selective, more competitive and more profitable. "We also concluded that only those plants that show promise of being low-cost producers should be retained."

The three British smelters were built in the late 1950s as part of Mr Harold Wilson's (then Prime Minister) "white heat of technology" programme, and were given favourable terms on electricity costs that have since provoked controversy.

British Aluminium was to get cheap power in return for paying part of the construction costs of the Hunterston B nuclear power station in Scotland, while Anglesey's charges were to be based on the generation costs of the Dungeness B station in Kent.

But continuous delays in implementing Britain's nuclear programme which have resulted in increases in costs have thrown the aluminium companies' original calculations into disarray and have cost the generating boards dearly. The CEBG has estimated that the original Anglesey contract has cost it more than £200m.

Talks between Kaiser and the CEBG could begin in earnest in the next few weeks when Dungeness B finally starts to produce electricity — 10 years late and at a capital cost reckoned to be five times the original £90m estimate.

## HAWKER SIDDELEY GROUP

### 1981 RESULTS

	1981	1980
	£m	£m
Sales	£1,395	£1,205
Trading profit	127.5	110.8
Profit before tax	121.1	113.0
Profit after tax & minority interests	79.3	69.6
Earnings per ordinary share	40.1	35.2
Dividends per ordinary share		
First Interim	3.7p	3.0p
Recommended Final	5.6p	5.2p

The 1981 Report will be published in late May 1982, when copies will be available from the Secretaries.

**HAWKER SIDDELEY GROUP PLC**  
18 St James's Square, London SW1Y 4LJ

## McKechnie Brothers

The improvement in our trading profit compared with the corresponding period last year was due mainly to an excellent first half from New Zealand and to better results from the U.K., with the exception of the Chemicals Division where trading conditions continue to be very difficult. Good performances were also recorded by most of our associates overseas but the South African stock holding operations (in which we now have a reduced share) felt the effects of a levelling off in activity. We do not expect any rapid changes in the U.K. where we hope to maintain a slow advance sufficient to counteract any effects of a slackening of demand overseas.

Dr. J. M. Butler, Chairman

Interim Results - unaudited	Half-year ended 31st January 1982	Year ended 31st July 1981





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## MARKETS ROUND-UP

**Wall St rally as inflation falls**

The stock market continued to rally last week, climbing to 562.16 to reach a 12-week high. The Dow Jones Industrial Average rose 18.74 points for the week, all these gains coming on Thursday and Friday.

Trading was touched off by the announcement on Friday morning that the consumer price index for March dropped 0.3 per cent, the first monthly decline since August 1955. When inflation drops it is believed that interest rates will follow, making stocks a better investment than fixed income security.

The rally marked the sixth week in a row that the Dow had advanced, the first time since autumn 1972 that the market has risen in so many consecutive weeks. The market hit a 23-month low on March 8 when the Dow sank to 795.47.

The recovery has been led by energy stocks, strengthened by the firming of oil prices. Technology, drug and utility issues also gained. Most trading was done by large institutions. On Friday advances outnumbered declines by 1,042 to 456 and 1,318 blocks of 10,000 or more shares were traded. This number of trades is topped only by those in January 1981, when Joseph Granville, a prominent market advisor, told his clients to sell.

Anglo American's Orange Free State mines performed

as well as could be expected, the market believes, and among its Transvaal mines, Elandsrand looked quite good after moving into better grade areas. Anglovaal's Harties and ET Cons were hit by big earnings drops.

Another shock result was Anamint, with an interim dividend of 440 cents (630 cents) making a final of 700 cents (890).

## JOHANNESBURG

**Brewery guide**

A guide to the fortunes of South African Breweries is expected this week when two of its major subsidiaries, Amrel, the furniture, clothing and shoe retailer, and OK Bazaars, the country's biggest department store chain, published their results. Satisfactory increases in earnings are expected in both cases, even though South Africa's Economic Boom is over and some experts are predicting recession by 1983.

Thus the market is anticipating that SAB's overall results will be good, particularly in its beer division — there is a shortage of it in the Johannesburg area after a strike by brewery workers — although Southern Sun, the hotel chain, is producing some problems.

Meanwhile, the market has been digesting the March quarter gold mine quarters which have contained the expected shocks, or worse in some cases. Gencor Mines showed a big drop in earnings and in the JCI Group, Western Areas revealed that its break-even price is \$372. Randfontein, however, which some analysts feel has been underpriced, produced better than expected results.

Anglo American's Orange

Free State mines performed

forecast are that the rally will continue to the end of the summer.

## MALAYSIA

**Poll buoyancy**

The Malaysian elections which returned some leading Chinese businessmen to victory, buoyed the Malaysian Holdings listed on the Singapore exchange, including Mui, Multi-purpose Holdings, Bandar Raya and Malaysian resources.

The market finished the week with a close of 763.72, a marginal gain of only 0.52 on the previous day but a 20.03 gain on the previous week's closing figure.

The announcement last week that on June 1, the controversial "immediate delivery trading rules" will be lifted was welcomed by all, especially foreign based broking houses who now have enough time to effect foreign deliveries.

## FRANKFURT

**Sudden boost**

The market broke its dull trading rising 53 points on higher turnover. The Hang Seng index closed at 1236 with turnover on Friday HK\$82m (about £24m) sharply up on Monday's very poor HK\$62m (£7.66m). The major boost was the speculation that property magnate Li Ka Ka Shing has secured a US\$200m (about £112m) loan. First appearing in the market late on Tuesday, the reports prompted overnight buying in London.

Most brokers wonder what Li wants to do with the extra cash, when his quoted vehicle, Cheung Kong, already has HK\$2,000m (£186.91m) cash on book.

One theory is that this might mark the long awaited takeover of Hutchinson Whampoa, of which Cheung Kong already holds more than 40 per cent.

Whatever the speculation

the market was ripe for a



New York stock exchange: 12-week high

economic revival in Germany. Technical factors played a part in the upturn. Institutional selling the previous week on worries about the Falklands and the Middle East had reduced the amount of stock overhangs of the market so that a reversal of buying interest was rewarded with an upsurge of prices.

Higher oil prices helped the engineering and construction sectors which had been neglected in recent weeks on fears that lucrative Opec orders would soon be a thing of the past. The rally in gold prices also gave some support to Degussa, the German gold smelter, which had warned of a possible dividend cut this year.

Even though the Bundesbank decided to keep its special Lombard rate at 9.5 per cent, stores, banks and motors—all of which can be expected to profit from lower interest rates—attracted buyers.

Argentine crude oil production fell 2.6 per cent in March to 15.11 million barrels compared with a year earlier. Production in the first quarter totalled 43.89 million barrels, compared with 45.05 million barrels in the same 1981 period.

Renault will lay off 3,500 workers at its car plant in Buenos Aires for the whole of next week. Volkswagen has sacked 500 workers and laid off another 1,200 while Ford will lay off 2,500 for five out of the next 15 days. These moves follow a further sharp drop in sales last month and this month.

## CAPITAL MARKETS

**Swiss broking action baffles gold market**

Swiss banks and gold have always been synonymous. But the Swiss no longer dominate the gold market, not even the mystery-shrouded Russian gold business. While this has been a gradual process, the international gold trading community was amazed on Friday by a new Swiss move in the market which seemed to indicate that the Zurich banks have lost their way.

The three Zurich gold pool banks — Union Bank of Switzerland, Swiss Bank Corporation and Credit Suisse — are to set up a precious metals brokerage company with a registered office in Zurich.

Unless they have some deeply hidden and clever plan that none of us can understand, we just cannot fathom what they are up to. How can a brokerage company help them? It brings up all sorts of conflicts of interest, between brokers and principals. In London the lines are clearly defined, whereas, here, customers are going to be wary of doing business if

Hongkong's expansion in the gold market started the pressure on the Swiss banks. That was followed by the growth of business in New York and the recovery of confidence in London (which had originally been lost in the quarrel with South Africa). The London gold futures market, which opened last week, may also stimulate more bullion trading in London.

Swiss banks have traditionally been "long" of gold. In the great crash, as gold came

Sally White

Mr Leslie Randall is appointed general manager of Usher-Walker and has been elected to the board.

Mr Sidney Marks has been elected life president of M.Y. Dart. Mr Paul Marks has been appointed chairman in place of Mr Marks, who will remain as non-executive director of the company.

The new production director of Borsell Graphic Industries is Mr Christopher Phillips.

Mr John Egan has been appointed as a non-executive director of JCB Sales. Mr Egan is chairman and chief executive of Jaguar Cars.

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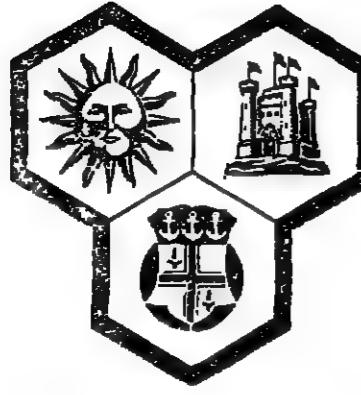
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**SUN ALLIANCE INSURANCE GROUP****Comments by the Chairman - Lord Aldington**

We have to report a large underwriting loss. Despite this our total profit before tax amounted to £70.9m compared with £69.3m in 1980 and, after tax and minority interests, net earnings were 84.8p per share compared with 83.6p per share in the previous year.

I referred last year to the deteriorating underwriting conditions in most parts of the world. Indeed, this deterioration has continued and in some places intensified. The buoyancy of investment income has been taken by some to be a proper compensation for underwriting losses. High interest rates consequent upon high and continuing inflation certainly go some way to meeting the higher cost of claims caused by the same inflation. But they do not go the whole way and in our opinion an insurance company like Sun Alliance & London must continue to set itself a target of an underwriting profit in normal times.

The truth is that it is not only the increased costs and prices consequent upon inflation or the reluctance of people to increase sums insured in line with inflation which have caused the underwriting losses. All over the world new risks are being underwritten at rates which allow nothing for the inevitable uncertainty of their eventual cost.

Furthermore, claims in many established classes of insurance are much higher than were expected and judicial awards of compensation for personal injury have grown enormously. In many countries the incidence of arson, criminal damage and burglary has increased greatly. In these circumstances it is madness for underwriters to compete with each other for business at inadequate rates of premium. Moreover, at times of recession as now, the amount of business on offer is not expanding and in some areas is decreasing. The excessive capacity in the market to which I have referred before presents responsible underwriters with a serious challenge; the maintenance of a share of the market cannot be secured without accepting too low rates of premium. But those who are seeking to increase their share of the market at such times by driving the rates of premium catastrophically downwards are, I believe, causing enormous damage to the market, the insuring public and, of course, themselves.

The continuing deterioration in the reinsurance market is a matter of great concern to the entire world-wide insurance community. Increasingly, the credibility of a growing part of the excessive reinsurance capacity is being questioned and there are serious doubts whether, in the event of a major catastrophe, some claims by ceding insurers upon reinsurers would be met.

**Operations**

Against this background our own results, although disappointing to us, might have been worse.

Much of our international business was unprofitable with considerable underwriting losses in Canada and the U.S.A. and, for the second year, disastrous losses in Australia. Reinsurance business also deteriorated markedly.

Against this, our home business improved, helped by the mild winter of 1980/1981 and also by releases from outstanding loss reserves in the liability classes relating to earlier years. Just before Christmas, however, this improvement largely disappeared when severe winter weather cost us some £14m in the U.K. alone.

**Summary of Results**

	1981	1980
	£m	£m
Premium Income		
General Insurance	703.6	599.2
Long-term Insurance	173.3	143.3
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	876.9	742.5
General Insurance Underwriting Result	(36.8)	(18.4)
Long-term Insurance Profits	6.1	5.4
Investment Income	101.1	81.5
Other Income	0.5	0.8
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit before Taxation	70.9	69.3
Taxation	28.7	27.8
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit after Taxation	42.2	41.5
Minority Interests	0.4	0.3
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit attributable to Shareholders	41.8	41.2
Dividend	21.2	16.3
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit Retained	20.6	24.9
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Earnings per Share	84.8p	83.6p
Dividend per Share	43.0p	33.0p

**Outlook**  
Looking ahead, we do not expect that the excessive competition in insurance markets will be eliminated in the near future. Nor can we expect a sharp increase in world economic activity in 1982. The difficulties in the insurance market we have seen overseas in the past few years have already spread into the United Kingdom. We shall certainly continue to do our best to discourage severe rate cutting and we have taken steps to reduce escalating expenses by a major reorganisation of our home business started in the middle of 1981.

No one can be unmindful of the very bad weather which we had in January following that in December to which I have already referred. The claims on us from the January weather are proving considerably more costly than those in December, but as a result of the steps we have taken in the last few years to strengthen our Personal account we are in a much better position to face the year. Other steps we have taken at home and overseas will strengthen our defences against the difficult conditions throughout our market.

The problems which confront us and insurers generally are serious and sometimes daunting — a real test of management's nerve and skill.

## BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

## INTERNATIONAL



## ARGENTINA

The New York Federal Reserve's supply of \$100 notes to banks has doubled, mostly for transport to Argentina.

Peso deposits in Argentine banks have fallen about 5 per cent since the country seized the Falkland Islands and these would normally be exchanged for dollars by depositors. But the Government banned sales of foreign currency and gold on the day the Falklands were taken.

A Fed spokesman said levels of supply to banks in the New York area are not much higher than at other times of international tension.

## UNITED STATES

The current oil glut should not pull western countries into a false sense of security. Mr Dennis O'Brien, deputy assistant secretary for international affairs at the energy department, said:

"The aluminium industry appears on the verge of seeking union help in trimming its costs. "I would suppose the companies are laying the cards on the table, and the unions know that the industry is in terrible shape," industry analyst Mr George Cleaver of Merrill Lynch Company in New York said.

## JAPAN

Toray Industries is to produce and market polyacrylonitrile carbon fibre in France under a joint agreement with Société Nationale Elf Aquitaine. The concern will be 35 per cent owned by Toray and 65 per cent by the French partner.

## NORWAY

Norway has decided to open six new blocks off its northern shores for oil exploration.

## Base Lending Rates

	Latest price	Prev. latest price
ABN Bank	13%	13%
Barclays	13%	13%
BCCI	13%	13%
Consolidated Crds	13%	13%
C. Hoare & Co.	13%	13%
Lloyd's Bank	13%	13%
Midland Bank	13%	13%
Nat Westminster	13%	13%
TSB	13%	13%
Williams & Glyn's	13%	13%

\* 7 day deposits of sums of £100,000 or more, £100,000 and over £1,000.

## How a'Court caught the City on the hop

It is never easy for a financial community whose rules of behaviour are based on years of experience to accept that an outsider has surprised them with a new way of making a takeover bid.

But Australian lawyer Robert Holmes a'Court's "two-tier takeover", which has effectively won control of Associated Communications Corporation, has caught the City unawares. And the feeling is that it will never be allowed to happen again.

His double-decker offer is a simple idea. The tempting top deck is pitched at a sufficiently high price to scare off any rivals, but with no conditions rarely met in any takeover battle.

Their objections stem from the premise that the City code on takeovers and mergers is being taken in spirit. It was set up 10 years ago to stop predatory treatment for shareholders, bring order to bids, and to make as simple as possible the decision whether to accept or reject a bid.

But the crucial point of any two-tier offer is at what point the higher price can be available. Had the panel not imposed the need for 14 days' notice of it being withdrawn in the ACC battle, Mr Holmes a'Court could have ended up paying 95p a share.

If his pattern is followed, for the higher of two prices to be paid in a bid, holders of 90 per cent of the shares must accept by the first closing date — normally 21

days after the posting of the offer document. It is extremely rare for the 90 per cent to be attained in that time. Professional investors are renowned for waiting almost to the last minute before they accept.

Had the 14-day rule not been there, Mr Holmes a'Court could have stated that the conditions for the higher offer had not been met, with the more than 50 per cent of acceptance which he had at that time, declared to be the new owner at the 90th day.

In approving the two-tier bid, the panel, which first defined the higher price as being in the same class as a cash alternative, later changed its mind and viewed it as an "alternative offer." This appears to be another precedent.

The two-tier bid also does not seem to bear examination when rule 35 of the code is applied. That says that when an offer fails to become unconditional in all respects within the offer period or is withdrawn, no further bid or share-buying shall be made within 12 months of the final closing date.

In circumstances where the higher offer fails, to give the bidder the chance of a second bite of the cherry immediately, it would appear to infringe this section of the code.

Mr Holmes a'Court's intention with ACC was quite clear. He said he did not

who understand the complexities of offer documents.

What is exercising the minds of the merchant bankers — who earn their fees thinking up bright new ideas on how to attack and defend bid battles — is the potential danger of the two-tier offer.

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It was set up 10 years ago to

stop predatory treatment for shareholders, bring order to bids, and to make as simple as possible the decision whether to accept or reject a bid.

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Going a' courting: How Robert Holmes a'Court wooed ACC shareholders

mind whether he got all the shares, or just enough to win control. He could have achieved that with one simple offer, even stripping out the two classes of shares.

Instead, with panel approval, he chose a two-tier offer, which worked as a shut-out bid, which the panel and the City's ultimate

watchdog, the Council for the Securities Industry worked hard to erase last year. At that time the panel and CSI were attempting to stop quick-fire bids, by preventing a predator being able to buy large blocks of shares through the Stock Market and gain control of the target company before it had time to respond.

Whatever the outcome of the Falklands crisis, much damage will have been done to the Argentine economy and its already shaky standing in the eyes of international bankers. The episode has thrown off course the attempts by Economy Minister Dr Roberto Almanza to tackle Argentina's 130 per cent inflation rate by chopping back government borrowing and thus the need to print money. The stability of the present junta must also be in doubt and, with it, the will to make the painful readjustments necessary for the economy.

More than anything, though, the Falklands crisis has served to highlight the present economic problems of the debt-ridden Latin American economies and make bankers reassess their lending policies. Some good may come of that.

Estimated external debt \$000m

	1979	1981
Argentina	19.0	32.0
Brazil	54.0	70.0
Chile	8.5	15.5
Mexico	40.3	65.0
Ecuador	3.6	5.0
Peru	7.2	8.3

To some extent, bankers were already beginning to draw in their horns before the latest crisis erupted. After a period of rapid growth in the 1970s Latin American countries have been falling victim to the impact of world recession, falling commodity prices and painfully high real interest rates. In Argentina, for instance, gdp drew in real terms by 10.5 per cent in 1979 followed by a 1 per cent drop in 1980 and a 6.5 per cent fall last year.

In Brazil growth rates of 6.7 per cent in 1979 and 7.9 per cent in 1980 gave way to 3.5 per cent fall in 1981 — the first decline since the 1930s — while Mexico, which still managed an 8.1 per cent rise in gdp in 1981, may see the rate of growth halved this year.

Declining levels of investment in Latin America will also harm growth prospects: inflation remains uncomfortably high in most of the major economies and export growth was eased, as external borrowings have continued to increase.

Lending by nine largest US banks (as % of capital at June 1981)

	\$000m	% of capital
Brazil	11.5	49
Mexico	12.6	54
S. Korea	7.5	32
Argentina	5.7	24
Philippines	3.8	16
Taiwan	4.7	20
Sub-total	45.7	195
All non-oil developing countries	64.7	276

Source: Bankers Trust

been completed with 37% of the accommodation leased.

The Canadian company has had another good year with profits rising by 25%. The 54,000 sq ft office development at Markham is complete and 75% occupied. An additional fifteen acres of land in Toronto has been acquired.

In the United States, the Riverview Plaza is now fully open. The major office project at 33 West Monroe Street, Chicago is complete and full rental income will benefit the group in 1982.

## Slough Estates predicts a brighter future

Pre-Tax Profits increase 17.8%

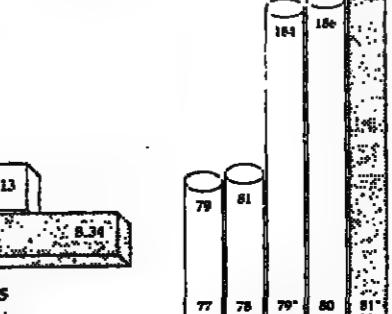
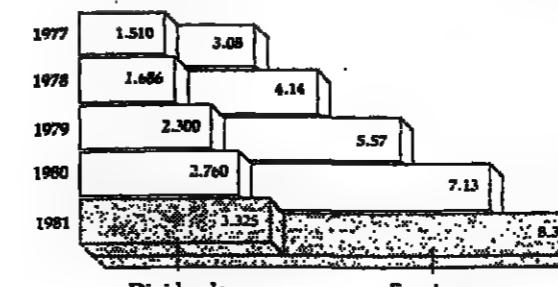
Earnings per Share increase 17.0%

Dividends increase 20.0%

One for Four Scrip Issue and forecast of maintained dividend.

For the year ended 31 December 1981, Slough Estates plc increased pre-tax profits by 17.8% from £21,431,000 to £23,467,000 including a profit of £852,000 on the realisation of an investment in Bank America Realty Investors.

Dividends and earnings per share (pence)



await a recovery of demand and a more rational policy of energy pricing.

## Overseas

In Australia activity has been constrained by market conditions. Despite a very weak situation in the Melbourne region we have been able to maintain a good level of occupancy, whilst in Sydney market conditions are much better.

We have at long last leased the 175,000 sq ft office building in Rue du Luxembourg, Brussels and the development of the small industrial estate near Brussels Airport is progressing well.

In France occupancy of our properties has improved and the opportunity taken to sell some buildings and five acres of undeveloped land. The warehouse project in Hannover, West Germany has

early part of 1982 had begun to contribute to the improved performance of the utilities division. The division will certainly benefit from the much greater thermal efficiency of the new equipment but the return to profitability must now

be completed with 37% of the accommodation leased.

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In the United States, the Riverview Plaza is now fully open. The major office project at 33 West Monroe Street, Chicago is complete and full rental income will benefit the group in 1982.

Prospects

Many aspects of the recession are still with us; despite this there are some positive signs of improvement. The group is represented in locations that will continue to out-perform the average and is well placed to respond to better conditions in the future.

We have the land resources, the expertise and the financial strength. For 1982 improved rental income is expected in the U.K. from reviews, reversions and new projects. Overseas prospects are also improving thanks amongst other things to the leasing of the Brussels office block.

I am confident that subject to no unforeseen circumstances arising we will be reporting a significant rise in pre-tax profits and anticipate increasing the effective distribution by 25%.

NIGEL MOBBES

Chairman.

## SLOUGH ESTATES

Helping Britain get back to work

## Business Editor

## Latin America: bankers' dilemma

Some Latin American economies such as Brazil have, with varying success, been tackling their problems, and well before the Falklands crisis bankers were beginning to show their concern with tighter terms and higher spreads for Latin American borrowers.

However, the uncertainty caused by the combination of a possible military action and British economic sanctions designed to restrict new credit to Argentina while allowing cash to flow freely out of the country has been enough to cut off virtually all external credit to Argentina. There are signs that the ability of other Latin American borrowers to raise credit has also been harmed.

The dangers of this soon became apparent when borrowers had to roll-over loans or raise fresh ones just to service their debts.

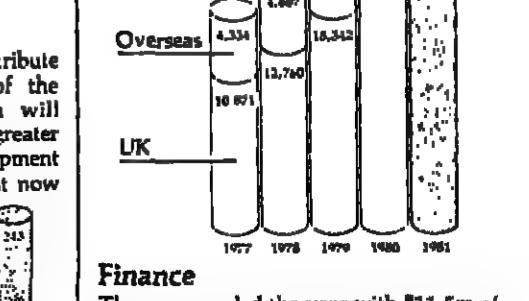
Argentina, Brazil and Mexico between them have an estimated gross borrowing requirement of about \$52,000m this year. Even this excludes short-term credits normally rolled-over as a matter of course.

One again, banks reached the stage where despite being heavily exposed to some sovereign borrowers, they may re-allocate the very ones they are seeking to avoid if they cut back on lending. During the 1970s Japanese and then Arab banks helped meet the demand as other banks reached their country limits. But that required confidence in the borrower, and confidence in sovereign borrowers from the Eastern bloc to Latin America has been badly shaken over the past year.

Lending by nine largest US banks (as % of capital at June 1981)

	\$000m	% of capital
Brazil	11.5	49
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S. Korea	7.5	32
Argentina	5.7	24
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Taiwan	4.7	20
Sub-total	45.7	195
All non-oil developing countries	64.7	276

Source: Bankers Trust



## BUSINESS NEWS

### CAPITAL MARKETS

## Hope for Eurobond rush

Inflation is down in the United States for the first time since August 1965; that flash on the news agency tapes on Friday afternoon gave the Eurobond markets the hope of a rush of new issue business. There is expected to be a long queue of United States corporations wanting to lock in interest rates of 14 to 14½ per cent in fixed rate loans.

While it was heralded as something of a surprise, the fall in the consumer price index in March, by a seasonally adjusted 0.3 per cent, had been signalled by previous producer price falls. That dipped by 0.1 per cent in both March and February, bringing the rate of wholesale price inflation to 4.1 per cent up on a year earlier. Consumer price inflation is now 6.8 per cent above March 1981.

The immediate reaction in the bond markets was to see

some falls. But while the lower inflation rate is expected to be a forerunner of lower interest rates—that is in theoretical economic terms—the international financial markets are not banking on it. The Fed may be forced to keep interest rates high in the face of rising money supply figures; April at least has seen a bulge in the money supply because of social security payments and other end of tax year technicalities. There are also the fears, which are growing stronger, of a credit-crunch between corporate borrowers and the Government's rising deficit funding.

Prospects for the inflation rate look quite good, food prices were falling in March—and a good harvest forecast for this year will ease them further. Lower oil prices were another element in the March figures, and this is a trend which should

### APPOINTMENTS

Mr Chris Buckman has been appointed managing director of Sanioron.

Mr B. H. Sharp has been appointed a divisional advances controller in Midland Bank's corporate finance division.

Mr R. C. Hale has been appointed to the board of Jeavons Engineering as a non-executive director. Mr Hale is chairman of GEC-Avery and Hoskins & Horton and a past president of the Birmingham Chamber of Industry & Commerce.

Mr Peter Larmor is to succeed Mr K. T. Sturgess as chairman of the Ulster Weaving Group of Companies of Belfast. Mr Sturgess retires at the end of April.

Mr Peter Dunn has been appointed regional director for Clearwater Systems of sewage and water treatment for Saudi Arabia.

Mr John S. Marsh has been named managing director of Syltone. He takes over from Mr John A. Clegg who continues as executive chairman. Mr Marsh has recently relinquished his post as president of the American company Drum Engineering, although he still acts as chairman. He also remains on the board of two further Syltone subsidiary companies, the Drum Engineering Co and J. Tyson and Co. Mr

Keight Marden has become deputy chairman of Syltone. He joined the group as company secretary in 1963 and was appointed to the board in 1967, assuming a position of financial director.

Mr Marden will now combine the duties of financial director with those of deputy chairman.

### CORRECTION

Mr Michael Franks and Mr Robin Turner have joined the board of the Relian Group and not the Redland Group as previously reported due to a typographical error.

Mr Franks becomes a non-executive director and will continue his other interests,

including the chairmanship of Schatzkof. Mr Turner has become group production director.

Sally White

### BROKERS' VIEWS

## Don't go liquid, Rowe advises

"On no account succumb to the temptation to go liquid", is the positive advice investors are being given by stockbrokers Rowe and Pitman as the crisis in the South Atlantic nears a climax. "The crisis and the upset in the markets, is a temporary interruption in a broad upward trend or the terminal point of a completed downturn, and you should therefore commit cash to the market if you have any," they say.

As prospects for recovery, the firm favours stalwarts such as BAT Industries, Cadbury Schweppes, BP and Marks and Spencers as being shares worth buying.

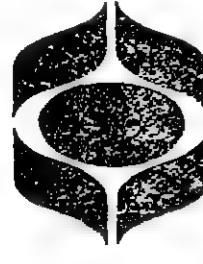
Rowe and Pitman's bullishness is echoed by other broking firms. Philips and Drew, for example, also say that Cadbury Schweppes is a buy. The shares closed on Friday within 2 points of the

year's high at 103p. Gross dividend yield is 6.4 per cent, and the brokers say the present rating is modest—1982 prospective rating is 10.1—and that the long term prospects for the group are attractive. The 1981 gross dividend of 6.6p is expected to rise to 7.2p, this year and rise to 7.8p next year.

Colin Mitchell of Buckmaster and Moore also sees BAT Industries as a share worth buying. At the close on Friday, the price was down 8p to 413p, but within its present range the gross dividend yield is 6.5 per cent and the rating is about five times estimated 1981 earnings.

BAT reports its 1981 figures this week, and generally, analysts are going for substantially increased pretax profits about £625m against £479m—partly as a result of modest earnings rises.

Drew Johnston



## London and Manchester Group plc

### Extracts from the statement by the Chairman, Mr H L K Browne, F.C.A., on the Group Report and Accounts for 1981

In my last statement I referred to the problems facing the Company in a period of recession and continuing inflationary pressure. During 1981 in spite of a number of official pronouncements indicating a bottoming out of the recession and even a modest upturn in the economy the problems continued and your Company's results, particularly in the home service division, were adversely affected by rising unemployment and the consequent squeeze on disposable incomes in the hands of clients. In the light of these difficulties the new business and premium increase results before you are, I believe, very acceptable and I wish to express to the management and to all members of the staff my appreciation of their efforts to counter the effects of the recession on the Company's progress.

### Group Reconstruction

In my letter to shareholders dated 28 August 1981 I outlined proposals to form a holding company to acquire the shares of London and Manchester Assurance Company Limited in exchange for an equal number of shares in the new holding company. At a meeting held on 26 November 1981 these proposals were agreed and, following sanction by the High Court, London and Manchester Group plc became the parent company.

### Life Offices Association

In January 1982 London and Manchester Assurance resigned from the Life Offices Association. The sequence of events leading up to that decision began in 1974 when the Company, with the active encouragement of the Department of Trade and of the LOA, took control of the Gilling Welfare Insurance, which was not a member of the Association. Since that date the management of London and Manchester has successfully resolved Welfare's financial problems and has achieved an acceptable degree of expansion in the pensions division on an LOA basis. However, the difficulty of conducting unit-linked life broker business according to two different sets of commission rules within the two companies became increasingly apparent.

Your Board therefore decided that it was in the best interest of the Group to develop a positive and consistent market approach using commission rates modestly above those allowed by the LOA agreement, and simplifying the marketing and administration operations significantly. I should emphasize that the differences between the Company and the LOA are confined to the matter of commission and in other respects the Company remains in sympathy with LOA policy.

Press comment and reaction from the broker market following the announcement of the Company's resignation was not only positive but also showed an understanding of the special circumstances which led to the decision.

### Ordinary Branch

In the home service division results were affected by the general economic climate to which I have already referred. In addition, the advent of the clearing banks into an already difficult mortgage market had a material influence. In the circumstances I believe that to maintain the level of new annual premiums at £2.8m was a creditable performance.

The results in the life broker division were affected to some extent by the same factors. New annual premiums fell by 5 per cent to £1.7m but there was a very satisfactory uplift of 86 per cent in single premiums to £1.5m. Following the resignation from the Life Offices Association a new and uniform marketing strategy has been prepared, aimed at expanding the Group's unit-linked business, and a series of competitive new contracts are being developed and will be launched in the near future. The Company sees the greater emphasis on business introduced by intermediaries in its changed marketing policy as being entirely complementary to and not in any way in conflict with the activities of its traditional home service field force.

### Industrial Branch

The increasing pressure of the economic climate was particularly evident in the Industrial Branch and the Company suffered a loss of existing business at a higher rate than in the previous year. New annual premiums held up reasonably well with a 1 per cent increase over 1980 to £6.5m. This in part was due to the launch of the Double Crown Policy marketed to reflect the Royal Wedding, a contract which proved to be popular with home service policyholders.

### Pensions Division

This division had another very satisfactory year both in terms of new business and in overall development. Increases of 16 per cent in new annual premiums to £2.3m and of 16 per cent also in new single premiums to £2.1m were achieved and further developments in the employee benefit product range saw the introduction of both the Compass Plan and Transplan. The latter, being the first contract to provide a more effective means of dealing with transfer values for those who change their jobs and are members of an existing pension scheme, aroused particular interest and favourable comment in the financial press.

### General Branch

Gross premium income increased by 16.8 per cent to £5.96m in a year when increases in premium rates had been at a lower level than for some time.

The advent of the new arrangements in the General Branch, to which I referred in my last statement, has necessitated the setting up of reserves for claims both notified and incurred but not reported at a cost of

£255,000. During the year development work on the systems required to administer the account was completed at a cost of £420,000 and the systems are now operational. In view of the special nature of these items a charge has been made direct to profit and loss account of £400,000, being the net cost of these items after tax relief.

The claims loss ratios on the four main accounts compare favourably with published industry figures and a proper standard of underwriting is being maintained.

A loss of £282,000 after tax has been transferred to profit and loss account. The accounts for 1982 will be free of transitional costs and the financial results should improve markedly as the full benefit of the investment income on the newly-created reserves is obtained.

### Investments

The year 1981 was one of great uncertainty where hope and realism died with one another as the market fluctuated quite significantly over relatively short periods. The overall effect was to leave the gilt-edged market at lower levels and the opportunity was taken to invest a further £15.4m not on favourable terms. A further £8m of new money has been invested overseas, mainly in USA and Japan. The bulk of the currency for this investment was acquired in the early months of the year, when sterling was particularly strong.

In the UK equity market the Company's investment policy changed to a marked degree as money was moved out of high yielding stocks and reinvested in lower yielding securities with much greater growth potential. Taking a long-term view the quality of the portfolios in both the main life fund and elsewhere have been materially improved, but in the short term investment income has been affected and the yield on the main fund has decreased marginally to 12.22 per cent.

The opportunity is increasingly being taken to invest directly in property and in the course of the year £4m was used to purchase good quality office, shop and commercial properties with good growth potential.

Towards the end of 1981 interest in the investment trust market increased as plans for rationalization of some trusts were announced. Trust management have been endeavouring to improve their image in the market and activity has continued at a high level in the early months of 1982. Your Company has been involved in some of these moves which have enabled it to obtain asset value in some holdings, while elsewhere proposals not deemed to be in the Company's best interests have been discouraged.

### Bonuses

In the Ordinary Branch a reversionary bonus of 6.25 per cent of the sum assured has been declared compared with 6.10 per cent in the previous year. In the Industrial Branch the annual reversionary bonuses have been maintained at the same level as in the previous year. To provide for terminal bonuses the sum of £2.9m has been transferred from investments revaluation reserve, £1.65m to the Ordinary Life Fund and £1.35m to the Industrial Life Fund.

Transfers from the Life Funds on the usual basis provided £1.104,000 from the Ordinary Branch and £1.211,000 from the Industrial Branch.

The sum of £650,000, including £200,000 special release from reserves, has been transferred from the Investment Trust Retirement Annuity Fund. Investment income is lower at £955,000 compared with £1,028,000 in the previous year, following the change in investment policy to which I have already referred. After setting off the General Branch loss of £282,000, the special items of £400,000, the expenses of management and taxation there remains a balance of £7,514,000.

Your Directors have declared an interim dividend of 7.98p per share. Together with the interim dividend paid by London and Manchester Assurance Company Limited in November 1981, you will have received total dividends from the Group for the year ended 31 December 1981 of 11.9p per share (1980 10.5p per share).

### Profit and Loss Account

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Your Directors have declared an interim dividend of 7.98p per share.

Since the end of the financial year the economic climate has continued to have an adverse effect on your Company's progress, and despite the efforts by both management and staff to produce a satisfactory performance for new business in the home service division losses of existing business have continued at a high level. However, the Company has maintained its position in the industry while reporting encouraging results for the first three months of the year from the pensions division.

Considerable progress has been made during the past year to ensure that the Group's administration is maintained at a high level of efficiency, and I am confident that whatever problems we may encounter during 1982 your Board will be in a position to submit a satisfactory report of its stewardship at the Annual General Meeting to be held in 1983.

The Future.

There was a nasty incident when Southern barged into Robbie's over the touchline, damaging his shoulder, but Robbie was soon back in action, despite Liverpool's pressure brought through poor Jones. Robbie kicked a diagonal kick, ruck followed lineout, and when a couple of Orrell forwards went over the ball Kilien, consistently

the best place-kicker in the north

points in the opening 20 minutes. The luck of the bounce favoured Moseley then, and continued to favour them, but they played well enough to deserve it.

Consider the three tries they scored in the first quarter: all began with searching kicks that Moseley could not clear in time.

Leicester's penalty, however, was a good one, and the try was converted.

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# Seeking a final definition

By Gerald Davies  
Close Noring blew his whistle at the end of the game, but the players were uncertain of the laws of competition, remaining under what was to follow. Both consulted the referee, but he characterized his raising of the arm to salute Cardiff's victory as the best of the players' reactions. The referee had been beaten by the crowd, slightly raised a cheer.

The team who scores the first goal, but the final decision lies with the referee. In this instance, he decided in favour of Cardiff, but the rest of the players' reactions were beaten by the crowd, slightly raised a cheer.

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At about 4.30 Ipswich were only to crawl two points closer to miss a penalty at Maine Road, and almost immediately Whelan was increasing the margin to an almost unbridgeable four goals. Chapman, however, was still a margin, but the rest of the players' reactions were beaten by the crowd, slightly raised a cheer.

Southampton can also aim towards the shores of Europe but their sights are not set on such solid goals. At times they were brilliant, but not involved, so many finishing touches brushed the ball eventually to Chapman. Earlier

Southampton's first goal

dazzled such an experienced international as Thompson. "Our

defence usually at least gets in

the way of attacks but this one

was just like that," said Mr. Paisley. "It will be a long time before we can become a factor, therefore

they had to wait for the next

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# Paisley hears the silvery sound of success

By Stuart Jones  
Football Correspondent

**Southampton** ..... 2  
**Liverpool** ..... 3

**Bob Paisley** will not admit it but he heard a familiar sound on Saturday. It was the tinkle of his Little Bell, which he consulted the referee, but the characteristic raising of his arm to salute Cardiff's victory was the best of the players' reactions. The other two goals, however, were beaten by the crowd, slightly raised a cheer.

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The British racing establishment has been shocked by the recent news that the Queen's Derby will be held at Epsom instead of Ascot. The decision was made after a meeting between the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh at Sandringham. The Duke suggested that the race should be moved to Epsom because it would be easier to get to and from the Royal Enclosure. The Queen agreed, and the race will now be run at Epsom on June 18th.

They have another thing in common in that they have both been ridden in their only race this season by Pat Eddery, who is therefore in a position second to none to judge which is the better. However, being the dognose that he is, the former champion jockey steadfastly refuses to be drawn on that point.

"They are both good colts," he said, smiling, at Sandown on Saturday after Peacetime had just won the Guineas and the Chester Vase, respectively. "They have both been beaten by colts who have gone on to achieve greater glory at Epsom. Just how good Golden Pheasant and Peacetime are we will see when they run next in the Irish 2,000 Guineas and the Chester Vase, respectively. What I do know is that Golden Pheasant is the horse that has bags of speed and that he is quite fast enough to adapt to a mile after winning over a mile and a quarter."

Grundy, Santa Claus and Hard

Ridden were Derby winners who

successfully won the trials 2,000

Guineas and the equivalent stakes

on route to Epsom. From

Hibbit and Shergar, those who took the path Peacetime took at Sandown. By going to Chester early next month Peacetime will again be endeavouring to follow Hibbit and Shergar, who won the Vase before they won the Derby.

As far as we are, the reply I

got midway through last week

when I enquired about Peacetime's chances and one look at

him in the paddock on Saturday

bore out that. Indeed fat and

black was the general consensus

around the paddock but Peacetime won in spite of it. And, what is more, he did a good time

despite tiring towards the end.

Jeremy Treadaway racing

Peacetime because he thinks that going round those

tight bends on the Roodey will

teach him a lot. "We will jump

over them," he says.

Richard Rowe and Shady Deal

(right) take the final fence almost

level with King Spruce (left)

that hurdle when we get to it!"

was his reply to the question of

who will ride Peacetime in the

Derby in the event of Eddery

being required for Golden

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Notice is given that for the purpose of voting, Secured creditors may, under the rules of procedure, exercise their right to vote in respect of the voting rights of their security.

Given this 19th day of April, 1982.

By Order of the Board  
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act 1948 that the CREDITS of the above-named Company will be held at 24 Mayfield Gardens, London NW4 1JG, on the 10th day of January, 1982, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of ascertaining the position of the creditors of the Company with a list of the names of such creditors and the estimated amounts due from them, and for the purpose of nominating a liquidator and of confirming the composition of the Committee of Creditors.

Notice is given that for the purpose of voting, Secured creditors may, under the rules of procedure, exercise their right to vote in respect of the voting rights of their security.

Given this 19th day of April, 1982.

By Order of the Board  
of Directors  
G. G. G. Director

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# Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

**BBC 1**

6.40 Open University: Gibbon the Ruins of Rome; and the Visual Arts: 7.55 Closedown: 9.05 For Schools: Colleges: Job satisfaction: 9.35 Junior Craft: Design and Technology: 10.00 You and Me: That's the way you are (not schools) (7) 10.15 Music: Tchaikovsky: 11.00 Merry Go Round: 11.20 Closedown: 12.30 News After Hours (with Michael Fish) 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only): Financial report and news headlines (with subtitles): 1.00 Petrol Mill at One with Donny Marshall, Mervyn Posner and Marjorie Loffstein: 1.45 Picnic Street: A Social programme for the very young (7, 2.01 For Schools: Colleges: Words and Pictures: 2.40 Industrial Archaeology: 3.00 Closedown: 3.15 Songs of Praise from Billericay, Essex (7): 3.53 Regional news (not London).

**BBC 2**

6.40 Open University: Maths Convergence: 7.05 Electric Money: 7.30 Computing: Sorting: 7.55 Closedown: 11.00 Play School. For the under fives presented by Floella Benjamin and Fred Harris: 11.25 Closedown.

Sandra Payne: BBC 1 6.55pm

2.55 Play School. For the under fives (shown earlier on BBC 2).  
4.20 Chequers Plays Pop Fun and games plus five pop music from Madness and Bananarama.  
4.45 Jaws of the Jungle. Cartoon adventures of a South American Amazon (7).  
5.05 John Craven's Newsworld. World news for young people.  
5.19 Blue Peter: The country's fastest tortoises, Maggie and Jim, make their spring debut after their winter hibernation. With them comes advice on tortoise care.  
5.40 News with Richard Baker: 6.00 South East at Six.  
6.25 Nationwide introduced by Frank Bough and Sue Lawley.  
6.55 Triangle. The start of another twice-weekly drama series about a North Sea ferry company. The company has now gone public and one of the shareholders is the owner of a rival shipping company.  
7.20 Bret Maverick. An unsuprising author wants to write a story about a dead Bret Maverick but our card sharp hero is not too keen on dying in the cause of literature.  
8.10 Panorama. Mrs Thatcher is interviewed by Robert Kee and Richard Linstead.

9.00 News with John Humphrys.  
9.25 Film: Hustler (1975) starring Burt Reynolds and Catherine Deneuve. A down at heel but honest detective forms a relationship with a dedicated call girl. They plan to leave their world of pimps and violence but before they can become involved with a brutal murder. The vice and corruption that he uncovers during his investigations dramatically alters both their lives. It is the film's first showing on British television.  
11.23 News headlines.  
11.25 The Computer Programme. In the fifth of ten programmes about the world of information science Chris Searle, Ian McNaught-Davis and Gill Nevill explore the New Media (7).  
11.50 Weather.

• Connie Booth certainly buries her Fawlty Towers image in her role of Ruth Baker in THE STORY OF RUTH (BBC 2 9.30pm) a true-life psychiatric case history from the files of Dr Morton Schatzman, adapted by Peter Ramsay. Roth is a young American wife living in London in 1977 with her husband and three children. Shortly after setting up home here she begins to have nightmares about and hallucinations of her still-living father who, when she was twelve, sexually assaulted her. Over a period of four or five months she gradually rejects her husband's advances and loses interest in her children. Husband Paul (Colin Bruce) convinces her that she should seek psychiatric help. Dr Schatzman refers her to the Arbour Centre (Agnes) all to the amazement a singularly pleasant establishment in the suburbs with a

9.30 For Schools: John Gispin's kids to York: 9.47 10.04 Lambing in Yorkshire: 10.21 Victoria Wood: 10.48 For the hearing impaired: 11.05 Living in the life of a Colgate family: 11.22 A day in the life of a Colgate twin: 11.39 The workings of a computer: 12.00 Cockade Bay: Adventures of the Cockade twins for the very young: 12.10 Rainbow. Learning with puppets: 12.30 Supermarket: Don't just take advice on what to eat: 1.00 News from Peter Sissons: 1.20 Thursday News: 1.30 Verity Valk. The Dutch detective investigates charges of corruption in high places (7): 2.30 Film: A Circle of Children (1977) starring Jane Alexander and Rachel Roberts. A young socialist tries the good life and decides to devote herself to looking after emotionally disturbed children. But do the authorities want her?

4.15 Cartoon: Porky Pig.  
4.20 The Soothi Show with Matthew Corbett (7).  
4.45 Murphy's Shop. The final episode of the drama series about a football club.  
5.15 Gambit. Married couples compete for cash prizes in the questioning of Fred Dibnah.  
5.45 News: 6.00 Thursday news.  
5.55 Help! Introduced by Viv Taylor Gee. She talks to Fred Padley from the Reading branch of the Workers' Educational Association.  
6.35 Comedy: Doris Duke gets a startling offer.  
7.00 Better Than New. Hints on renovating old furniture. Tonight David Day and Albert Jackson discuss the pros and cons of repairing surface damage.  
7.25 News with subtitles.  
7.30 A Family Band. Roy Castle visits the Owens of North Wales and the Norriss of Worcester.  
8.00 Barry Manilow in Britain. The second part of the popular singer's concert recorded at the Royal Albert Hall.

9.00 Tee Mike Harding Show: Another half-an-hour of jokes and songs from the little man in dunes. Recorded at the Opera House, Buxton.  
9.30 The Story of Ruth adapted by Peter Ramsay from an actual case study by Dr Morton Schatzman. A frightening story of one woman's fight to overcome nightmare hallucinations. Starring Connie Booth as Ruth.  
10.45 Cartoon Two: Fair Play. A Polish cartoon about manners in the world of combat.  
10.45 Newsnight. The latest news from around the world plus an extended look at one of the major stories. Ends at 11.35.

9.00 Minder: The Dessert Song. Terry's Good Samaritan act of rescuing a young Greek Cypriot from a street brawl lands himself and Arthur in the middle of a Greek-Turkish feud concerning the restaurant business (7).  
10.00 News.  
10.45 Looks Familiar. Denis Norden reminisces about the stars of yesterday and their acts. His fellow wallowers in nostalgia are Diana Dors, Frazer Granger and Larry Grayson.  
11.15 Thriller: Colour Hit Dead. An eccentric millionaire hires a resourceful husband and wife team to protect him (7).  
12.25 Close with Mary Creig reading about love and the mystery of life.

species have changed hands for nearly £24,000.  
• It would have been easy to sensationalise tonight's play OUTSIDE THE PLAYERS (Radio 4 8.00pm) especially as the theme is marriage and the author a life-long celibate. But, to director John Theodor's credit, his handling of this play, written by Pope John Paul II in the latter part of the 1950s when he was simply Karol Woytila, is the soul of discretion. The play follows the marital trials and tribulations of three couples spanning two generations. The message conveyed is one of hope — that no matter what happens and sorrow is experienced it must be in the context of God and the life he has given. A strong cast is headed by Barbara Jefford, Nigel Hawthorne and Maureen O'Brien.

• FANCY FISH (BBC 2 6.35pm) is a new five-part series examining the social hobby of keeping fish as pets. There are an estimated two and a half million pet fish in Britain already kept aquarists and this is growing thanks to the ease of care. This first programme looks at coldwater fish and traces the history of goldfish and ornamental carp breeding. This latter variety could be very lucrative — some of the

weird mixture of fellow 'guests'. Her lucidatory powers are harnessed to help her reject the nightmares and to remember happy experiences in a dream. It is a powerful, frightening play with Miss Booth convincingly convincing as the distraught unfortunate.

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fact that equal pay without discrimination on the ground of sex was required by article 119 of the EEC Treaty and that the application of that article had also been the subject of Council Directive.

Those facilities were not enjoyed by former employees as a matter of contractual right, but employees had a legitimate expectation that they would receive recompense when discriminated against. former female employees" in the manner described above is this contrary to: (a) Article 119 of the EEC Treaty? (b) Article 1 of Council Directive 75/176/EEC? (c) Article 1 of Council Directive 76/207/EEC?

If the answer to questions 1(a), 1(b) or 1(c) is affirmative, is article 119 or either of the directives directly applicable in member states so as to confer enforceable Community rights upon individuals in the above cases?

Before it reached the House of Lords, a court against whose decision there was no judicial remedy under United Kingdom law.

In order to enable it to give judgment on the appeal, the House had considered that:

the majority decision of the house in Sutherland v Immigration Appeal Tribunal (1977) AC 359, following which the secretary of state, not due to alleviate the inevitable hardship which might result from the strict construction of section 14(1) which had previously exercised his power under the Act to provide by statutory instrument that a subject to certain exceptions an applicant for leave to remain should enjoy an automatic extension of that leave until 28 days after the decision on the application, thus ensuring that he would not be deprived of his right to apply by administrative delay, if it did not in the case such as the present were the applicant's limited leave to remain had expired before the statutory instrument came into operation.

That decision of the Divisional Court in Sutherland v Immigration Appeal Tribunal (1977) WLR 1444 established that the offence created under section 24(1)(b) of the 1971 Act but had remitted the case to the justices to determine the date at which the applicant had actual knowledge of his overstay.

Mr Michael Belfoff, QC and Mr Owen Davies for the appellant Borth, Mr L. K. Lessman for the prosecution.

LORD BRIDGE, with whose speech all their Lordships agreed, said that the House made a reference on the interpretation of article 119 and article 177 of the EEC Treaty.

Mrs Garland was a married

woman employed by BREL, the whole of the shareholding in which was held by the British Railways Board, a public authority charged by statute with the duty of providing railway facilities for the benefit of the families of male but not of female employees after retirement.

All employees of BREL employed certain valuable concessionary travel facilities during their employment which entitled each employee regardless of sex to travel free or at a reduced rate on British Rail and its foreign railways.

These facilities extended not only to the employee, his or her spouse and dependent children.

After employees of BREL retired there was a difference in their treatment depending on their sex. Former male employees retained the same group (though on a reduced scale) travel facilities for themselves, their wives and dependent children. Former female employees received (on a similarly reduced scale) travel facilities for themselves, but no such

facilities were granted in respect of their husbands or dependent children.

Those facilities were not enjoyed by former employees as a matter of contractual right, but employees had a legitimate expectation that they would receive recompense when discriminated against. former female employees" in the manner described above is this contrary to: (a) Article 119 of the EEC Treaty? (b) Article 1 of Council Directive 75/176/EEC? (c) Article 1 of Council Directive 76/207/EEC?

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